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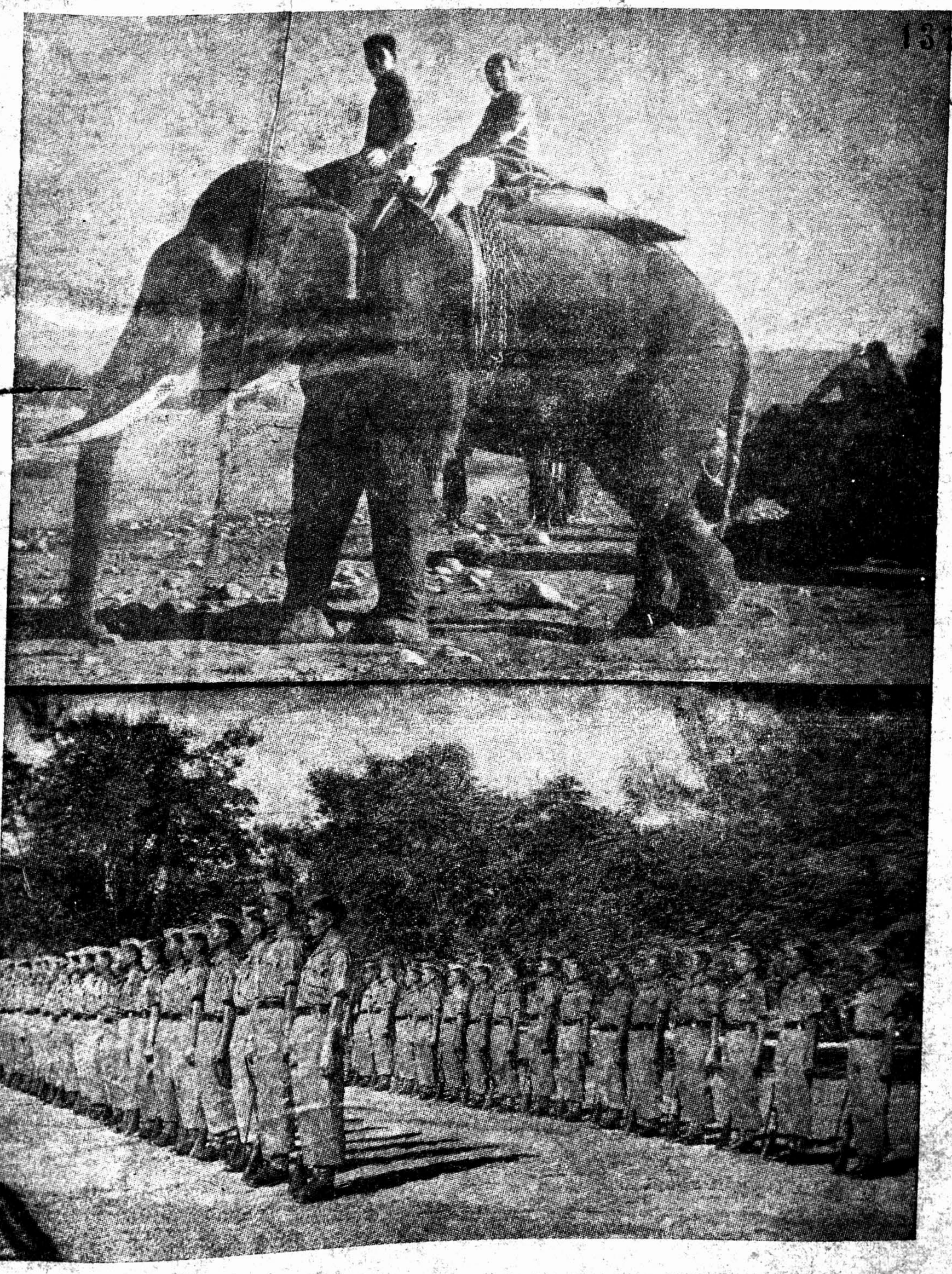
ASSAM FRONTIER LEAPS INTO NEWS



India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Dr. B.V. Keskar (on the elephant) makes an inspection tour of the Assam tribal tract—on his way to Chokham. Guardians of India's Eastern Frontier—the Assam Rifles—line up smartly on parade ground.

A SAGE IN OUR MIDST

(SEE PAGE—7)

LETTER TO "DEAR NEIGHBOUR"

★

By "Elcha"

WHAT sort of neighbour have you got? Is he like the neighbour, the writer of the epistle below has got to endure? The writer apears to be a man with patience of Job. The neighbour has got a radio set, and of course, you can guess what the trouble is about.

"DEAR NEIGHBOUR,

The Bible tells me: "Love Thy Neighbour!"

I am trying with all sincerity to follow the Bible.

You are such a nice and considerate man. You seem to feel that just because you like Boogie-Woogie, (and now Be-Bop) I also relish them. You feel that just because your preferences are towards Indian film music, I should also veer round in the same direction. It's really very nice and kind of you to try and cultivate my tastes and improve my decadent culture.

You also seem to feel that I suffer from deafness. Therefore, in your kindness, — a killing sort of kindness — you turn on the full volume of your radio receiver, so that I may not miss a single note to music, through my deafness. Thanks! I also did not miss a single word of the Tamil play you had tuned in on your set, the other day. Unfortunately, I do not know a single word of Tamil. you will, of course, be kind enough to teach me that, so that in future I may not miss a single syllable of a Tamil play. Now that it is expected of me to learn the Regional language as well as the State language, I don't think there is any harm if I study one more language, Tamil. It will also help me understand whether my assistant is passing any bad remarks about me.

●

It was very thoughtful of you to have made me realise the good points of the axiom: "Early to bed and early to rise....'—more so, the "early to rise" part. You have thought me how to get up from bed at 5-30 a.m. and listen-in to a speaker giving a talk in Spanish in the B. B. C.'s South American Service. A knowledge of foreign languages does broaden one's mind and outlook!

You must be feeling that the axiom 'early to bed' is not eactly right;..that is the reason why, I think, you tuned in London after the local station closed down at 11 p.m., last Sunday.

I am very glad to know that your three-year-old son is very intelligent. Two days ago when you had gone to the pictures with your wife and had left the son in the care of your old grandmother, your son showed his keenness of intelligence, far-reaching ability, resourcefulness, versatility and perseverance, by twidding the knobs of your radio in such a way that I heard a brilliant cacophony, something like this:

SAMAchar APPEchhe — .... Aeenja LONDON AST . . AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAA a a a a HORI KHELAT HAIN ..... MAHrun PENGUN batak

(Continued On Page 31)

TALKING BACK

Russell in The Los Angeles Times

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

Robinson dreaded the tongue-lashing from his wife that invariably accompanied his return home in the early morning hours. So, after a night of tippling, he returned home, went to the kitchen, tied a rope about his waist, and pots and pans to the rope in such a manner that they dragged behind him as he walked. Then he removed his shoes and stole softly upstairs.

"She'll never hear me in this infernal din", he whispered to himself as he crept towards the bedroom.

★

A doctor told a film actress she was run down and needed a change.

"A change", she said. "Do you know that during the last eighteen months I've had three husbands, four cars, three jewel robberies, eleven cooks two divorces, and seven landlords? What other change can you suggest?"

★

"Those poor children next door have no Mummy or Daddy and no Aunt Jane", said a mother to her little boy. "Wouldn't you like to give them something?"

"Yes", replied the little boy. "Let's give them Aunt Jane".

★

The soldier was reading a letter from his wife, and didn't seem too pleased about it.

"What's the matter?" asked his chum. "Is there trouble at home?"

"Well, not exactly", replied the soldier, "but we've got a freak in the family. It says here, 'You won't know Willie when you come back; he's grown another foot'".

★

The landlady brought in a plateful of extremely thin slice of bread and butter, which rather dismayed her hungry boarders.

"Did you cut these, Mrs. Smith?" asked one.

"Yes", came the stern reply.

"Oh", went on the boarder. "All right: I'll shuffle and deal".

★

As the train emerged from the tunnel the girl said: "'Erbert, you shouldn't have kissed me like that, with all those people around, even if it was in the dark".

"I didn't kiss you", said the boy, looking angrily round the compartment. "I only wish I knew who it was—I'd teach him!"

"'Erbert", sighed the girl, "you couldn't teach 'im anything!"

★

A film producer was asked how he could afford forty thousand extras for a Western he was making.

"It's only the first day it comes a bit expensive", he said. "You see, we use live bullets".

★

"And do you really mean to say that I am the first girl you've ever kissed?"

"Yes, darling, any skill I may have is [illegible]

Two men were discussing a mutual acquaintance.

"Nice fellow", said one, "but have you noticed how he always lets his friends pick up the dinner bill!"

"Yes", replied the other. "He has a terrible impediment in his reach".

★

She was ill in bed and her husband was making her a cup of tea.

"I can't find the tea", he called out.

"I don't know what could be easier to find", she answered. "It's right in front on the pantry shelf—in a cocoa tin marked matches".

★

"But why", asked the puzzled magistrate, "did you break into the same shop three nights running?"

"Well", explained the man in the dock, "it was a dress for my wife and I had to change it twice".

★

"The town's getting so hot," says the gangster over the 'phone to the lady-in-hiding, "'so you stay in the ice-box like a good little salad."

★

"I am a perfectly normal man," declares Danny Kaye, "very masculine, and with natural male desires." —"But a very low boiling point," suggests Virginia Mayo, who has been using her sex on him until it would have cracked a refrigerator.

★

"I guess," admits Frank Sinatra, when the fact has been pointed out to him, "that it is more fun going out with girls than playing chequers." —You guess," explodes Gene Kelly; "you're old enough to have found out"

★

"I'm weary of success, power and money," sings the wool merchant, fondling the chorus girl's nand.—Then why don't you give it away?" suggests Jean Kent.—"I'm not as weary as all that," replies the canny Yorkshireman.

★

"I'm afraid," sneers Hugh Sinclair, as he would-be seducer, "you will leave the house in a state of virtuous, indignation"—"I shall leave virtuous," retorts Jean Kent, "but not necessarily indignant."

★

"Why not confide in me?" suggests John Hoyt. "Regard me as an elderly uncle who once photographed you on a bear-skin rug."

It must be right because I find it so hard to do," says Zachary Scott

★

"Hearing a rustle behind me," says Dick Bentley, "I turned round, hoping it was Jane"

★

Describing "Types," latest thriller film, the commentator says: "You screamed when you saw 'Paleface'; you yelled when you saw 'Rope'; you went delirious when you saw 'Suspicion.' Must you make so much noise when you go to the pictures?"

'RED' PROPAGANDA THROUGH TOYS

★

By George May

HUNGARY'S children will receive their early Marxist indoctrination through "socialized" toys. And the National Toy Enterprise of the Hungarian People's Republic is charged with the task of designing toys for the nurseries of candidate Communist tots.

Toys which in the past stimulated capitalistic instincts in children are now being replaced with games which will educate future citizens to fit the Socialist order. Pastimes, such as "Monopoly" or "Capital", played in capitalist Hungary by bourgeois children, served to breed "bankers, gamblers and exploiters", Hungarian Communist educators hold. These games had "stocks and shares" as props and the winner was the one who acquired the "majority of stocks" from the others and thus concentrated all the properties in a monopolistic manner.

In the new Hungary, the National Toy Enterprise will manufacture and merchandise different games. A game called "Who Contributes Most to Socialism?" requires six participants.

Six cards in a box contain various targets set by the forthcoming five-year-plan to be launched on January 1, 1950. The projects outlined on each card must be performed by the participant who strives to become a winner. This is done by giving the right answers to the questions on the respective cards relative to the five-year-plan.

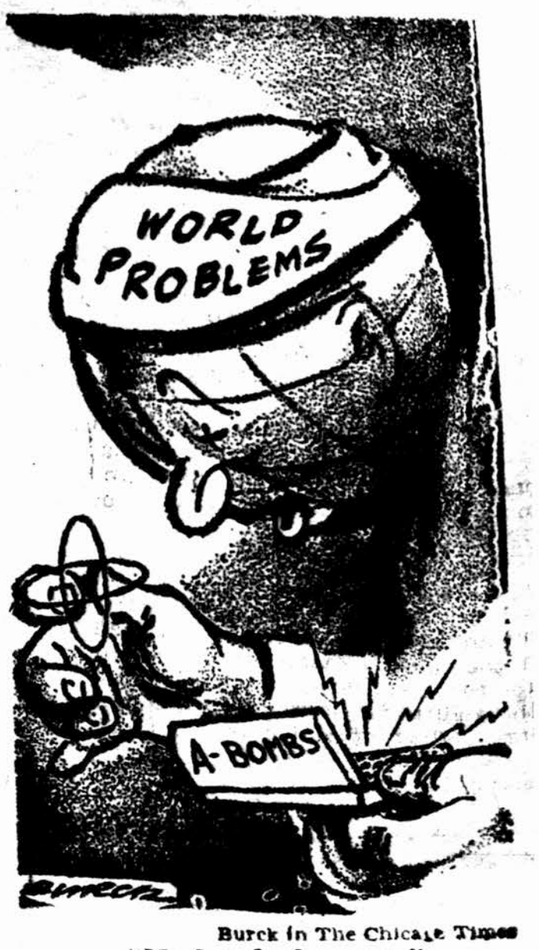
●

Another, a dice-throwing game, is also based on planned economy. It is played for the highest score, the fulfilment of one phase of the plan such as the carrying [illegible] before the set deadline, making full use of manpower, fulfilling the norm, etc. All these goals are presented in a circle on an illustrated board and for each the dice must be thrown until the circle, that is the five-year-plan, is completed. The board has clever drawings of the major projects of the plan. Coloured sketches of the bridges to be built, the new sports stadium, the giant afforestation project, the Mohacs heavy industrial centre one of the major aims of the five-year plan, rural electrification, irrigation and mechanization of agriculture, modern transportation, etc.

●

Off the assembly lines of the National Toy Enterprise roll thousands of toy tractors, tractor stations, toy models of the "Pioneer Railway" (Pioneers are Communist boy and girl scouts), the life-size version of which runs through the Budapest hillside and is manned and operated by children.

The National Toy Enterprise is said to rely on Hungarian children for ideas which then are classified and blueprinted with the assistance of child psychologists and noted educators.



Burck in The Chicago Times

"No headache cure."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

HIGHLIGHTS OF CULTURE FESTIVAL

HAMLET IN DHOTI!

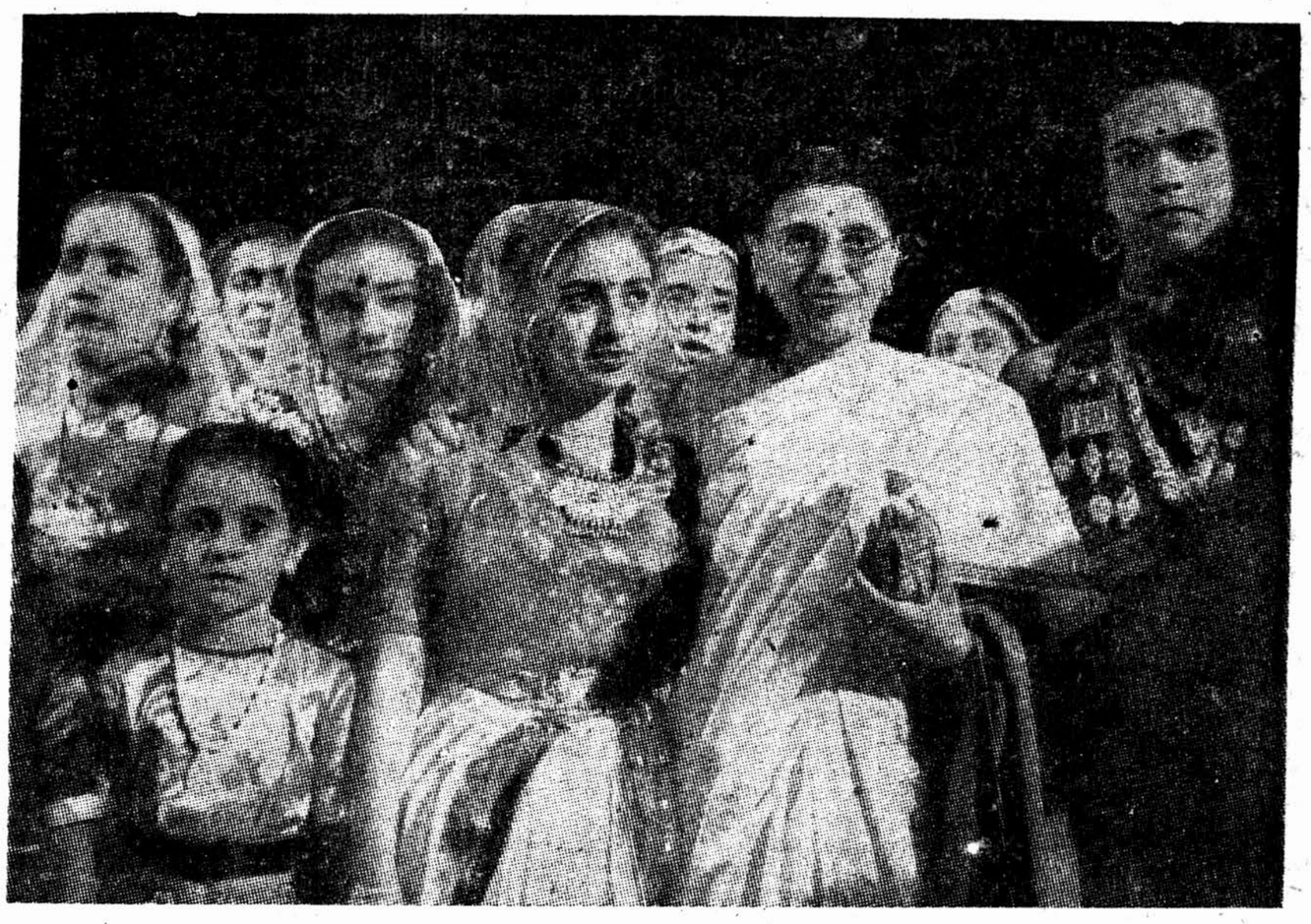
★

THE Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Cultural festival on Friday week presented Mr. K. M. Munshi's "Jaya Somanath" — the historical episode of that ancient Shrine which is the first of the 'Jyotir-lingas'.

The story hinges round the time of the invasion of Mahomed of Gazni and the renovation of the temple after the foreigner's depredations.

The King of Gujarat, Bhimsena, ably portrayed by Raghavan Nair (Kathakali artiste), gets enamoured of the temple dancing girl Chaula, (Ila Diwan) and through the vicissitudes of battle romance and adventure leads her to the throne making her his queen. But Chaula's first love and only goal is dedication to god Somanath. By her woman's wiles, and against the wish of the King, she gets entrance to the temple hall on the day of the celebrations connected with the reopening of the renovated temple of Lord Somanath, and in the ecstacy of her dance-'bhava' her soul becomes one with Somanath.

A dance-drama is more difficult to enact than a drama, and despite the fact that many of the dancers were amateurs, the show was impressive and repeatedly encored. Mr. Raghavan showed the high artistry of the Kathakali technique, while Miss Satyavati scored in the dance of the temptress. Ila Diwan had a difficult role in playing Chaula, the Somanath temple dancer, which she acquitted fairly. One wished that the role of Chaula was done in Classic Kathak, which would have been true to the period and would have added to historical authenticity. "Jaya Somanath", is a classic theme with All-India appeal and classic styles of dances will be more appropriate than hotch-potch improvisation or medley of styles



Mrs. Lilavati Munshi with the artistes of the "Jaya Somanath" dance-drama. Raghavan Nair, the Kathakali artiste, is on extreme right.

Social Drama

"Chheye-Te-j-Theek" is a social drama depicting the forward trends in present day youth—boys getting Westernised and girls trying to ape boys. The urge is so great and intensive that Jitendra and Urvashi—the hero and heroine, played respectively by Chandravadan Bhatt and Vanalata Mehta, undergo through the spiritual intervention of their guru a transformation of souls—man's in woman's and woman's in man's. Then start the funny happenings which regale the audience to roll in mirth in all the vicissitudes of a family life. When, of course, this state of affairs leads to threat of grave danger to the fortunes of the house, due to the machinations of intriguers, the heroine sees no other way out but to seek the same spiritual preceptor's intervention to restore the "status quo"

This drama written by Mr K M. Munshi has a moral—the evil effects of too forward a step by young girls—whose hankerings transcend "fair" limits.

Satire On Officialdom

The two skits "Secretary" and "Jyotishi" written by Mr. I. S. Johar which were staged with film stars in the ensemble—the first with Pushpa Hans and Rama Johar and the second with Yashodara Katju—were very well received. The "Secretary" depicts the mental condition of Government servants before and after the Congress came into power in 1937 and again after its quitting in 1939. The mortal fear of losing their jobs and the hasty adjustment to curry favour with the powers that be, show a Magistrate and a police official in their true colours—safety first and selfishness in maintaining their jobs, without any thought to the prospect of independence of the nation.

Artistes of "Chheyeté-j-Theek" snapped with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of Indian Parliament, (cane in hand) and Mr. K. M. Munshi

Cine-Life

"Kulvadhu", written by Mr. M. G. Rangnekar which has attracted full houses on several previous occasions in the city, had a superb set with the well-known singer-actress Jyotsna Bhole and good accompanying artistes. "Kulvadhu" is the story of a respectable married woman earning for the family's maintenance something adequate through cine-acting and the poignant reaction on the part of her husband, who derides her rise and the public appreciation she gets. She finds that even her mother-in-law and father-in-law were more charitable in judging her, after they had witnessed her mode of life and character, and prefers their parental roof to her husband's.

This is an aspect of the cine-life of respectable married women which the author has observed and depicted in this drama, though necessarily, the theme of the drama does not do much to make society progressive in this regard—except condemning the husband.

A Tot Scores

In the "Music of India and Indian Classical Music", with the students of the Bharatiya Sangit Shikshapith Anjani Lolekar, the well-known Radio Singer entertained the gathereing to three songs.

"Kach Tarang" solo by Anilkumar Mohile—almost a lot—was superb.

Gujarati Hamlet

The Gujarati "Hamlet" showed the hero in a 'dhoti' and 'kurta' and some of the elders in the drama in 'Pitambars". The outstanding performance was that of the hero, Jasvant Thakkar. The scene where the ghost appears was realistic.

The culture festival was a success in that it harnessed a lot of fresh talents. But the first catch is not always the best. However, credit is due to the organisers for the assembly of talents in the city.

Other Pictures On Page 30

Yashodhra Katju (on the cot) in "Jyotishi" and Rama Johar (in the background) as Kunti

PATTER

By Asude

YES, WE HAVE BANANAS!

THANK the Pandit for that. We have no titles nor gilded trinkets like OBEs and M.B.Es as we had in those bad, old days. But yes, we have some bananas this morning. I had several. That's what makes me write like this.

And yet, there was a day when I used to pour forth sheer punk and gush on January 1, quite maudlin over such devil's own hash as roast turkey and hot plum pudding, not to mention things like sparkling Moselle and Tokay Imperial. That was before the Dawn of Ramarajya, what you call "India, that is. Bharat".

And look at me now. Seventy-eight, and yet full of beans. Bananas, I mean. Still going strong,—not on Johnnie Walker, but on sheer barley water and bananas. Personally, I have the bananas with the barley-water, It makes up for the sugar which is not there. But what, after all, is mere sugar to Freedom?

But wait a moment! Who is it I am talking to ? I mean, what ..re you, still a believer in brandy or a "bananawallah' like me? If the former, go away. This is not for you. You are just a sinner, and have no place in India, that is, Bharat. You try for a job in an Embassy.

What strange men I used to meet on the last day of the "year" before I attained Salvation! The whole town would be lit up and agog with the coming excitements of the night. All the hotel bars in Calcutt and Bombay would be ablaze with the wicked glitter of sheer revelry and ringing with such ribald noises as "Have another with me, old boy", and "We are merry tra-la for this is young Bohemia".

Of Course, they knew no better. They did not dream then of the Valhalla which was on the way nor the banana which was coming with it. The banana which goes with barley-water to make it sweet for drinking.

I asked you, if you are one of that Old Brigade, to go away. But I will let you stay, if you will just sit still and listen to some of the things which happened to the "jolly, good fellows" who made fools of themselves that way. It might make another man of you.

You see, it was all very well for these rowdies rolling and rollicking within the four gay walls of the bar. The trouble came when they started thinking of the home they left behind them, not to speak of the dear old Dutch sitting up and waiting like the "Lady of Shallot" for the hubby that "cometh not."

The initial snag was to reach the home itself. I know of one old man, who should have known better, coming out into the street and intently regarding a solitary tree on the side-walk with the result that he saw two trees. Naturally, he charged between the two and came down with a big bump on the head.

But did he give it up? By no means. He got up, sighted carefully, and tried again, with the same result.

This happened half-a-dozen times and then the silly old man plumped down on the pavement and started sobbing: "Lost—lost! Hopelessly lost in an impenetrable forest." This was Chowringhee, 1915, and I had it from the constable who was watching the performance.

In fact, the constables had most amazing tales to recount those days. There, for instance, was the man who came out of the Taj Mahal Hotel, walked up a few steps on the Marine Drive and then ran up one of the lamp-posts A beat constable brought him down and hauled him up before the "beak" next morning.

"This officer says", thundered the Magistrate, "that while you were in a drunken state, you climbed a lamp-post." Can you imagine what his defence was? "Yes, I did, your honour, but three crocodiles got out of the sea same time I came out of the Taj and started chasing me!"

That's the sort of thing which happened to those who went one over the eight" those days. Can you fancy me climbing a lamp-post? Not on bananas whilst we have them.

And then, when after all these misadventures, the revellers did reach home, what happened? Did they walk in like a man, like the Lord of Creation that he was fashioned to be? No a bit of it. They were just worms, worms crawling into their holes.

But today? Today, we are free! And "my strength is as the strength of ten for my liver is pure." And I can face any wife any hour of the day or night without turning a hair. For we have still some bananas left, thank Jai Hind!

Talking of bananas,—there is very little else left to talk about, you know,—do you know who are most interested in the deportation of monkeys to the United States? You will never guess, if you are not living at New Delhi. I can tell you, for I do.

Members and Mem-sahibs. Members of Parliament and the Mem-Sahibs of New Delhi. For, as it has been disclosed by the Commission which sat on the subject of "Monkeys" the monkeys have a devouring passion for two things, bananas and brassiers

Most poignant tales of Members being deprived of their morning banana had been heard in the lobbies. It was said that some of them were actually unable to speak on the Hindu Code Bill, because there was not a banana to be had in the market. The monkeys round about the town had made a class sweep of the supply.

That was what sealed the fate of the baboons. They are being shipped to the States and the Prime Minister hopes that it will add still another brick to the growing edifice of Indo-American Frieidship. Unless. —it is flung back.

It is all International Politics interlinked with the Home Brand. You don't know what I am talking about now, do you? You don't understand what I meant by the M.P.'s interest in bananas? Well, read what happened on the floor of the Parliament on December 21:

"Replying to Dr. M. M. Das, Mr. K. Santhanam said that the railway freight for carriage of bananas had doubled as between Bombay and Delhi after June 1, 1949. The incidence of freight in the sale prices of bananas was estimated to be between seven and nine per cent. Roughly, this came to one banana per dozen "

You see what that means. It means a lot of things. It shows that though the monkeys were no longer in our midst, other pilferers were abroad to snatch the banana out of members' mouths. Who are they? No less, gentlemen, than the Indian Railways, of which Mr. K. Santhanam was the Minister of State.

It means that whereas the Railway man was taking one banana out of 24 that came to Delhi, he is taking two today. True, it is nothing like the loot which the monkeys were making, but after all, you don't know where this may end. It is two bananas today. It may be four next June, and a whole half-dozen next December.

The question which is rising from two hundred throats around the Council Chamber is this. "What is this country of ours, this India, that is, Bharat, heading for if this loot goes on? Yes, thank the Pundit, we still have some bananas this morning, but how long, how long, if Shri Santhanam's men have their own way?"

And the monkeys on the high seas are joining in the jeremiad. For, take it from me, never was passion for a fruit so equally shared between two rivals as for this banana, members sitting in Parliament and monkeys on the high seas.

From Bergman Bob To Wigs

By Harold Heffernan

HERE we go again on the subject of hair—and with the words of a nationally known authority to back us. Today's news for both boys and girls is slightly sensational.

Biggest shocker in capsule form is the statement that the current vogue of the short-haired woman and the long-haired man is about to do a complete switch.

Within six months, declares Fred Fredericks, famed Max Factor stylist, the ladies will be wearing their hair shoulder-length and even longer.

As for the males, well, brace yourself: Right now there's a fast-spreading rage among lads from 15 to 60 to close-crop their hair!

The original 'butch' has been succeeded by the 'crew' and the 'flattop', and further, it's no longer an exclusive college campus feature. Men of all ages in various lines are having their fling with the clippers.

BERGMAN BOB

Fredericks, who conceived the famous "Bergman Bob" solely for dramatic purposes in Ingrid's "Joan of Arc", then sorrowfully watched his creation sweep the country into an epidemic, predicts that by spring of 1950 order again will have been restored in women's coiffures.

He thought it not a bit bright of women, in general, to pick up his movie idea. As a matter of fact, in the early stages of the feminine drive on barber shops, the stylist hustled out a dire warning that women should first study their chins and necklines by either mirror or photograph before taking the irreparable step.

The overwhelming majority of women, mainly those in their skittish forties, he pointed out, have no conception of how their rear neckline will look after the bob. Otherwise, he added, they wouldn't become so scissor happy.

Today, Fredericks asserts, most of Hollywood's short-bobbed glamor girls are eagerly returning to the more conventional lengths. That, of course, means the start of a general retreat throughout the world.

Ava Gardner, June Allyson, Barbara Stanwyck, Shelley Winters, Betty Garret, Shirley Temple, Elizabeth Taylor, Joan Crawford, and, even the style's co-creator herself, Ingrid Bergman, are just a few charter members of the bobbing club now in a desperate hurry to let their locks grow out. A few of them have even resorted to wigs.

Shirley Temple admits she got into a heck of a mess with her fans. She received a flood of letters complaining the bob had changed her appearance entirely. They urged her to let those tresses grow—and fast.

"If I am sure of one thing, it is this", declared Shirley. "I shall never be persuaded to cut my hair again—not even for the greatest screen role that would ever come up."

Stars who remained adamant in their decision to keep their hair long are now getting a big kick out of the unrest among their colleagues. Among the lovely stand-patters are Hedy Lamarr, Jeanne Crain, Maureen O'Hara, Janet Leigh, Ginger Rogers, Linda Darnell, Rhonda Fleming, Dorothy Lamour, Ann Miller, Greer Garson and Jane Russell.

SHORT-CUT SPREE

"The Bergman Bob was doomed before it started", continued Fredericks. "It was worked out merely to meet a dramatic situation in a movie—and nothing more. Besides its unflattering appearance, it had many other disadvantages. Hats had to be made to compliment the hair, instead of the reverse. The main complaint was that styling and accessories were too limited. The bobber found herself in a rut—one from which she couldn't lift herself for many months'"

On the heels of Sredericks' prophecy came a significant order from several major studios, including MGM, with its two dozen top feminine stars

Forseeing fashions and vogues many months in advance, as they necessarily must be able to do, the producers warned all contract actresses that hereafter they must obtain special permission before cutting their hair shorter than shoulder length.

The male side of the bobbing story is rather fascinating, too. While Hollywood is still a haven for the extra-long haired gents, as it has been for many years, the rest of the country has definitely gone on a short-cut spree, with the "flattop" predominant.

Fredericks believes Clifton Webb's collegiate 'butch', introduced in "Mr. Belvedere Goes to College", started the American male thinking in terms of short haircuts.

McDonald Carey wore a "crew-cut" for "Java" (still unreleased) and announced he'll keep it that way in his more or less private life. Kirk Douglas did the same in "Champion" and continues short-haired in "Young Man With a Horn"

Humphrey Bogart, of course, long has been an advocate of the clippers and so have Robert Preston and Dana Andrews. "The Big Hangover" will introduce Van Johnson to his swoon group with a straightup short haircut and Bob Taylor sheds most of his hair for the Indian hero of "Doorway to Hell".

What brings about these fantastic shifts in hairdress? Fredericks isn't sure of anything he says, after that Bergman Bob upset. But, privately, he thinks the same mental processes which have revived popularity in English Channel swimming, flagpole sitting and flying the Atlantic in single-engine planes with not enough gas could have something to do with it.

"And if college kids once again start gulping gold fish," the stylist predicted gloomily 'one can't be sure the Mohawk shaved scalp, which is actually beginning to catch on in some quarters, won't take over Hollywood and the rest of the world."

A SAGE IN OUR MIDST

SAINT OF TIRUVANAMALAI

RAMANA MAHARSHI'S SILENT GAZE EXALTS MEN

BY DR. M. HAFIZ SYED

IT is said and perhaps rightly too, that over this distracted world there is greater sway of materialism than of spirituality. The majority of people are deeply sunk in materialism and, therefore, have no inclination or desire to turn their attention towards spiritual values.

The rapid advancement of science, with its wonderful achievements in the form of numerous discoveries and inventions, has added to the materialistic tendencies of mankind today. The people in this modern age demand direct proof for everything they are told to believe in. They are not satisfied with mere assertions. As spiritual verities could not be demonstrated in the same manner as material things are, people do not give even a moment's thought to the possibility of values, other than material, which they see all round themselves.

This sphere of spiritual and material values is based on two different angles. To quote a Tibetan Scriptrue, "The Self of Matter and the Self of Spirit cannot remain together, one of the twain must go."

The reality of spiritual life cannot possibly be undervalued or ignored simply because the majority of people are drawn towards materialism. But for the glory and achievements of life spiritual, human civilization would not have progressed nor could humanity have taken a step forward in the scale of evolution. History of human civilization has revealed, to no small extent, that solitary spiritual men have achieved great things and have rendered no small services in raising the standard of human life from animality to humanity and from humanity to divinity. The all-embracing influence of divinely-inspired prophets and sages in all ages is still being felt in various parts of the world, in spite of the fact that materialism has been unsettling our minds and alienating our sympathy from and belief in, higher values.

Of all countries, India has had the unique reputation of producing in its fold a large number of saints and sages from time immemorial upto the present day. Every teacher of humanity has had his own way of dealing with his brethren. Some of them say, for instance, Lord Gautama Buddha, Lord Jesus Christ, Nanak, Kabir and Shri Sankaracharya, have gone about from place to place exhorting and admonishing the people of their time to live moral lives and shun the ways of falsehood and intrigue. They used to give sermons to the eager crowds wherever they went, and in this way they drew a large number of people to them, laid certain rules and regulations for everyday life, advised people to seek true happiness exempt from decay, and be helpful and charitable to each other; they thus laid the foundation of the various religions that are still in vogue in every part of the world.

Early Recognition

Unlike all these saints, sages and prophets, Shri Ramana Maharshi's life and work tell quite a different tale and his way of serving mankind is in many ways unique and all his own. If we closely and critically survey his simple and evidently uneventful life from his earliest youth up to the present day, when he has completed what the psamists call three score years and ten, we find that he has never, of his own accord desired or moved his finger to win people's attention towards him and offer them any kind of spiritual or moral admonition to better their lives; when the people of Thiruvannamalai discovered his presence at the foot of the hill of Arunachala some of them were irresistably drawn towards him and sought his help and guidance. There has been a gradual evolution in his relation with the outside world.

Bhagawan Ramana Maharshi

In his early days when he was ob-

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SUN RISES AGAIN OVER JAPAN

Outlook After Four Years Of Allied Occupation

BY T. S. T. CHARI

FOUR years after her crushing defeat at the hands of the Allied Forces, Japan is again springing back to life.

The fourth anniversary of Japan's surrender fell on September 2 this year. Speaking on that occasion, Gen. MacArthur, the Allied Supreme Commander, said that these four years had been fruitful ones in terms of human progress, as the Japanese people had fully and faithfully observed their surrender commitments and advanced steadily and progressively along the road of spiritual regeneration and physical reconstruction.

The progress of Japan from a group of fishing villages to a position of dominance among the nations of the East makes interesting reading.

Until August, 1945, Japan occupied most of the islands which stretch along the east coast of Asia from Kamchatka to the southern cape of Formosa, a distance of 2,500 miles. The islands number over 3,000 and had a total area of 173,786 square miles, about twice the size of the British Isles. Only 600 of these are inhabited. The six principal ones are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sakhalin and Formosa

Japan is unique among Eastern nations inasmuch her islands had never been successfully invaded since the days of the original migration of the ancestors of the modern Japanese.

As in the case of the British Isles, the sea has separated the islands from the Asiatic mainland, making the Japanese insular in their outlook, but it also developed deepseated national consciousness and fostered intense patriotism among the people.

Japan, further, is as beautiful as it is worthless. Eighty per cent of the land is unfit for cultivation. The country can, therefore, sustain only a limited population on home-grown food; the surplus had etiher to migrate or busy themselves with the arts of manufacturing and commerce thus earning the wherewithal to import their food supplies.

Paucity of adequate supplies of food, a long coastline and sea-girt homes contributed to the Japanese becoming a sea-faring nation. They were assisted in their enterprise by the presence of a large number of protected bays, while the harbours of Japan, specially at Nagasaki and Yokohama, are among the best in the world. No wonder, therefore, the Japanese built an efficient fishing fleet and later produced a large merchant Navy.

Chinese Influence

Japan's big neighbour China had through the centuries been exercising a great influence on the islanders. Chinese civilisation which had its origin over 2000 years before Christ had by 200 A.D. produced a philosophy, literature and art and an industrial and commercial organisation which compared favourably with those of Greece and Rome. This expanding culture permeated Japan through the vehicle of Buddhism.

While assimilating certain outstanding features of foreign civilisations, the Japanese showed themselves to be no slavish imitators and whatever they borrowed they made their own.

The influence of China was nowhere more pronounced than in the field of statecraft. Prince Shotoku, a strong advocate of the spread of Buddhism in Japan, evinced equal keenness for the adoption of Chinese culture. It was mainly due to his influence that a complete reorganisation of the Japanese government took place. In 604 he issued the "constitution" in 17 articles, claimed by some as Japan's first code of written laws.

Emperor, The Pivotal Factor

From the earlier times to the end of World War II the pivotal factor in Japanese life had been the institution of the Emperor. The Japanese devoutly believed that the ruling race were the direct descendents of the Gods. Militarists took great pains to make this concept popular, so as to make the Emperor the rallying point for intense nationalism and patriotism.

With the end of the Shogunate in 1867, the Emperor gained in power and prestige. The real history of Japan as a world power began a few years later, that is in 1884 and culminated in 1937 when the country took her place among the nations of the world.

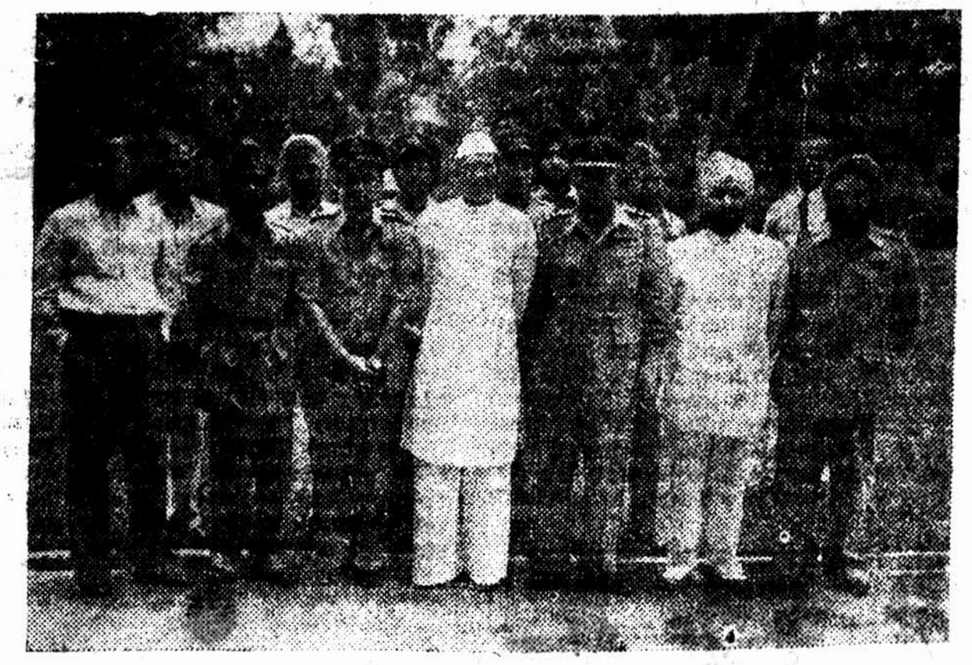
Japan's ascendency in the Eastern horizon was particularly noticeable in her trade and industrial rivalry with the western nations in the early thirties. Aided by her cheap labour, depreciated yen and rationalised industries, Japan was able to beat the western countries in the matter of prices and the volume of Japanese exports steadily swelled to enormous proportions.

The secret of Japan's industrial success lay in her happy blend of cottage and large-scale industries, the one supplementing the other.

Side by side with the growth of Japan's commerce and industry, the Imperial institution had been steadily getting accretion of strength and prestige. With the accentuation of nationalism between 1930 and 1940, the Emperor was virtually deified and the

(Continued on page 27)

R. I. A. F. MISSION TO FAR EAST



Photographed in Malaya with Mr. J. V. Thivy, India's representative (centre). Right of him are Air Commodore D. A. R. Nanda, leader of the **Mission. Extreme left** is S. D. Kulkarni, India's Information Officer in Singapore

Short Story

THE HUMAN EGG

HISTORY OF ENGLAND

BY AJITRAY KANTIPRASAD OZA

AFTER a spell of full four and a half minutes' stiff bored silence, there was a clatter of cups in the club tea room; and Madhu, our Club boy, appeared with a tray of tea and biscuits; the prospect pleased the guest immensely; and he chuckled visibly, "An Tea!" A sense of relief returned in the inmates of the club. Prem appeared to have at last remembered some yarn and was bursting to spill it; Shyam began humming some nondescript film-tune; Ram recovered from his death-trance; and Haren felt intensely relieved to be able to shufle his feet. And there was a return to general animation in the company; and by the time tea and biscuits were served, the conversation had well got going.

Our guest was a rotund middle aged bald man of ruddy complexion, clad in a grey alpaca coat, khaki Shirt and white pants. His name was Narayanrao. He was a building contractor in Assam, belonged to a village near by, and had come to the city on domestic business as a guest of Ram. After the introduction the talk continued bright and brisk for a while, and then it fagged, and then that benumbing tied-tongued, taut-limbed silence prevailed till the spell was broken by the arrival of tea.

"Do you find life exciting over there?" Prem addressed the guest after the tray was removed.

"None except, of course, once," the guest replied.

"Do tell us about your exciting experience," Ram spoke.

"Oh yes." I quite agreed.

"Is it a regular thriller?" Shyam asked.

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"Speaking of thrillers" Prem began, ignoring the guest, "reminds me of my friend who went to settle in Cutch to take to farming and lost his wife."

"Never mind your friend" Shyam ejaculated angrily. "Your obnoxious friend has a very nasty habit of butting in at all ungodly hours. We have heard eighty and one different versions of your imaginary friend's doings and are not minded to digest a new version of him now. I will, however, just to avoid any future contradiction, help you to recollect that in one of your previous versions, your friend had taken to farming. Fisher, yes; bird-catcher, yes; rat-trapper, yes; butcher, carpenter, in fact, everything but not a farmer, sir. No, not by a long chalk."

"But I say, Shyam," Prem twittered nervously, "I never said that he took to farming."

"You did" "snapped Ram, "and just to point out to you another contradiction, in all your eighty and one versions your friend was a sworn bachelor. How your sworn bechelor pal came to lose his wife is more than I can understand."

So saying Ram addressed the guest, "Oh, Bhaiya, never mind Prem and do tell us your thrilling and exciting experience. We are all dying to hear it."

All the eyes turned to the guest; there was twinkle of humour in his eyes; a quick thought passed in his mind; he smiled and began slowly.

"I see that you all except me to tell you something really thrilling and exciting. I have no idea what you people call thrilling and exciting; personally I believe that if a person however imaginary he might be is thinking of going to settle and take to farming in Cutch. I would call it really thrilling and exciting: firstly, because no body has ever thought of settling in Cutch; and secondly, there is nothing to farm: and add to this settler-farmer stuff a bechelor who loses his wife there. Why that would make a topping first-rate thriller. Ah! well, very sorry, Mr. Prem. There is no accounting for tastes."

At which the company broke into laughter and Prem felt a bit crest-fallen.

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The guest then flicked a match, lighted a cigarette, puffed out coils of smoke and then asked "Has any body of you ever heard of a human egg?"

"A what?" queried Shyam.

"A human egg."

"You mean, a human egg?"

"Yes."

"You mean a regular what-do-you-call-it in the inside—I mean, the foetus and with the shell and all that".

"Yes."

"You have actually seen it?"

"Yes, the size of a foot ball."

"But a regular egg?".

"Aye, but with a difference."

"What?"

"Firstly, the foetus was not the anatomy of an unborn child in the process of formation, but it was a man who had breathed 52 years in this world before he got inside it."

"Oh"! gasped two from the company.

"What?" cried others.

"Secondly, the law of creation worked inversely; and the 52-year-old foetus became a spermatoza-or so it appeared and vanished."

We were all flabbergasted.

"By-the-by," the guest said" I will request Mr. Prem not to fiddle with the telephone-dial and call the nearest mental asylum, which, I am afraid he is actually doing now."

Prem returned to his seat.

"Gentlemen" he proceeded "Take it from me that this is a story from real life and you are hearing it from an eye-witness at least a part of it; if you find any snags in the story,—and I am sure you will find many like all defence counsel, though you are not one by profession— you will kindly keep your mouth shut and reserve your judgment till the end. And one word to Mr. Prem I assure him that he need not bother about his friend's adventures for the time I am telling the story; because the like of this has never happened to any man or any friend of any man before."

Another match flicked. Another cigarette. And he continued as the coils of smoke rose.

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"We were at the relevant period of the story supposed to be constructing a bridge in the southern part of Assam, but due to the non-arrival of materials, we were at a loose end for a number of days and having nothing better to do on hand went picknicing or touring the country side. Due to the twelve months' monsoon in that part the land is very marshy, and it often happened that our Jeep or motor-bike got jammed in the marshy soil, and to extricate it from the mud meant a lot of work. In one of such tours, we twelve of us —were to go atouring and our destination was some thirty miles from our camp and I had taken my motor-bike. I had started a bit late as I was expecting a telegram which did not arrive. After a ten miles' easy stretch, there were a lot of windings and I not only got confused and lost, but my bike got jammed. I had to leave it there and go tramping three miles to the nearest village for help. It took a lot of persuasion on my part to acquire the services of two sturdy Nagas to extricate my bike, but at last my bike was retreved, and as it was well over two in the afternoon, I decided to make for another village, which on enquiry I found to be six miles from the place where I could be sure of a decent miles, when I saw a mob of Nagas guide and we had hardly covered 4 miles, when I saw a mob 10 Nagas running and bawling at us. My heart missed a beat and before I decided what course I should take, there they were hardly hundred yards from me and pursuing a floating luminous foot-ball-sized transparent egg-shaped ball full ten feet above the ground level with a five-inch mannikin inside it, moustached and full-grown. A Liliputian in a lighted glassy zepplin, if you like! The ball was rotating and floating westward with the wind with a speed of 10 M,P,H.

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"My feelings at the time are hard to describe; everything went blank out of my head, and I automatically reversed my course and followed the ball. A mannikin he was sure as death in all nakedness every split part of an inch with an upturned head and in a standing pose; and I pursued and pursued, how long I did not know or care. There is only a hazy idea that three of my tourist-friends had popped up from nowhere and were pursuing the same course on their bikes, and there was a distant cry of the bawling natives. At last we came near a river; and before I could think how to cross it, the ball fell straight into the river, where the water was four feet deep; and lo! there was a report as of a gun—a flash as of a lightening-the egg had burst and it discharged a white fountain of water and eddies of water began to play around: something atomic appeared to go deep into the the bed; and there was nothing: and there we were aghast and agape in wide-eyed wonder, looking each other in the face, and hardly able to speak. Our next reaction to this phenomenal occurance was to retrieve the mannikin, but he was simply not there; and after much excavation and search as he could not be traced, we had to give in and agree that he had disappeared or melted and become one with clay.

I will not take your valuable time in dilating upon our return to the camp, the fuss that was made; the rows that were fought: the comments the whole incident excited; the theories that were put forward; the superstitions it evoked; the close questionings, the interviews, the snaps, the lime-light, the exaggerated reports and every other things that followed this epic incident. Suffice it to say that we of the company enjoyed the vicarious greatness that was thrust upon us.

"Now, gentlemen, I see that most of you are bubbling and bursting to propound your own theories about the incident: but all I have to say is, to use an Americanism," don't spill the beans:" firstly, because I am the only repository of the only correct theory: and secondly, because it is my right as a story-teller to end my story in my own way: and this is the end.

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"Several days after this epic occurence, while I was having my afternoon tea in my camp, a venerable looking Bengali Sanyasi with rare intellegent lustre in his eyes came, clad in a characteristic saffron coloured cloth, announced himself, and after 'jai-jai' and preliminaries, requested me to narrate to him the whole incident, which I did. He showed me a miniature photographer, and I found with a surprise that it had all the likeness of the mannikin, and told him so.

"Then the Sayasi sat contemplating the floor for a while, looked reminiscing and then spoke slowly." So that is the end of Prof. Dutt."

"What do you mean, Prof. Dutt?" I ejaculated: and you could have knock-me down with a feather.

"Well, Narayan Bhaiya, I thank you very much for the trouble, though I am sorry for my friend Prof. Dutt. It must be God's will that he should end so." He sat and mused for a while, and then addressed me:

"Perhaps I had better tell you from the beginning. Prof. Dutt of Howrah was a great friend of mine. He was England-returned, holding many university degrees and was a renowned research scholar in science. His latest research work pertained to the discovery of what he called Q-Rays. 'Q-Rays' he said, 'would have the effect of temporarily immaterializing the matter. If any internal surgery was required you would be able to do it without cutting the external part. Suppose if you want to remove an appendix or a needle from an intestine, you just apply Q-Rays: you can straightway penetrate the anatomy, remove the appendix or pick out the needle with your hand and no knife-work is required. The discovery of Q-Rays will create a new era in surgery, as it will eliminate knife from surgery, and though he had encouraging results to report, he did not live long enough to complete his research work. But the great thing about Prof. Dutt was that he was a great spiritualist; he was an erudite scholar of Vedas and constantly sought the company of well-versed Sanyasis and discussed God, Cosmogony, Bhrama, Spirit, elements and other things.

"He hated science and scientists, because the function of science was within a narrow compass of this earth limited by time and space, subject to the laws of nature and restricted to matter; and the brain, which was nothing more than grey matter in the human body, itself a work of nature explored and manipulated nature here and there and obtained finite results. If a spermatoza by stages develops into six feet of human body, or twenty seeds sown in the soil bring forth twenty-thousand fruits, it explains the hows—not the whys—thereof. He constantly asked, 'who created the seed and the spermatoza? Who is laying down the laws of nature? Who puts ideas into the brain? Why should I be subject to the laws of gravitation and relativity?' And he would go on discussing the Infinite, the Eternal, the Cosmos and so on and so forth and also meditate for hours on end.

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"I am telling you all these things because that would help you to understand the incident of the phenomenal death of Prof. Dutt.

"He, therefore, came to apply his talent for research to discovery of the guiding spirit of the scheme of the universe and realised that it could only be done through creating some affinity with the cosmos and so practised an ascetic life as enjoined by the great seers of the past because that was the only way to realization.

"His first research work confirmed the theory that spirit was sperior to matter and was above laws of nature. Nature can assist a spermatoza to develop into a human body, but is is the spirit alone that by a synthetical process can reduce the human body to its esence namely the spermatoza. His actual research proceeded, however, on a somewhat different line. The human body was composed of five elements, and he believed that it was

(Continued on page 27)

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

MAHARASHTRA CUTS AWAY FROM BOMBAY—NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AT BHOPAL—TOUR ABROAD—REPRESENTATION ON INTERNATIONAL BODY—FINANCIAL POSITION OF IHF—DR. A. C. CHATTERJEE'S MERITORIOUS SERVICE—WARNING TO I.H.F.—UMPIRES ON WAR PATH?

THE Indian Hockey Federation at its annual meeting at Nagpur decided to accord direct affiliation to Maharashtra.

For a long time the latter has been trying for it. But the rules did not permit more than one body from the same province to be affiliated to the parent association just as Cricket does. Now this rule has been changed. Any association which has 500 players on its roll can be affiliated to the I.H.F., irrespective of its location or area of Control.

This means that any city or district which boasts of 500 players can become a member of the I.H.F. directly. So it is possible that one province may have a dozen members—provided each one can enlist 500 players—and another may not be represented at all.

A province which cannot produce even 500 players can hardly expect any representation on the all-India body. To deserve the privilege, she must be able to promote the game to a reasonable extent. What business has a province on the National Committee if she has no interest in the game? She can always ask for affiliation and representation when she fulfils the minimum condition laid down above.

DANGEROUS POTENTIALITIES

The other alternative is rather dangerous, especially in these days of power-politics and provincial rivalry and jealousy. If any body takes it into his head to spend a few thousands on his own account, he may set up an association in every district of his province and get them all affiliated to the I.H.F. Then he will have so many votes on his side. Thereby he may be able to control the National organisation. Thus the new rule has immense potentialities for mischief. I do not know how the I.A.F. will be able to prevent it.

The change has, however, done one good in respect of the States. In the past any State, big or small, could affiliate to the IHF whether it could put up a team or not. It rested on the pleasure of the ruling prince to pay the affiliation fee annually from his own pocket. Henceforth their affiliation will depend not on the money alone but on the number of registered players as well. Of course there are few states left now with separate identity. But the princes can still form associations of their own if they choose to promote the game or take interest in it.

BOMBAY HAPPY OVER SEPARATION

Nevertheless, I congratulate Maharashtra on the success of their efforts to gain separate existence from the B.P.H.A. For a long time N. D. Nagarwalla has been at it. He may well pat himself on the back for its ultimate success. The B.P.H.A. supported the move always. So it has no reason to regret the separation. On the contrary it is happy that henceforth the selection of the players for the National Championship will be restricted to local players only. So more Bombay players will have the opportunity of figuring in it.

But it is a greater gain to Maharashtra. Instead of two or three players who used to get a chance to represent them in the Bombay side in the past, it is now entitled to send a full team. This means more encouragement to their players. More of them will have the chance of fighting for a place in the National team for international contests.

I hear Gujarat has formed a separation association of its own. Some forty clubs have already joined the list! It is indeed good news that this area which has little reputation for fostering such hard games like hockey and football is seriously taking them up. I trust it will rise to the forefront in these games ere long.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The National tournament will be held at Bhopal instead of Calcutta in March next, as Bengal has declared its inability to shoulder the financial responsibility. This is rather surprising for a sports-mad city like Calcutta. But cannot afford to have too much of even a good thing! In the wake of a visit from the Swedish football team, they had the Asian Lawn Tennis Championships. Now they are having the Test match with the Commonwealth Cricket team. All these engagements cost a pretty penny to the fans. Where else is it to come from?

So the BHA has wisely shifted the responsibility on other shoulders. Bhopal is really very sporting to take it up at this late hour. But I hear that Madras was equally willing. So the next turn may go to Madras. It will be a good thing if the tournament goes round from place to place throughout the country by turns. That will help to create interest everywhere which will incidentally improve the standard of play all over the land.

TOURS ABROAD

Owing to India's world-wide supremacy in hockey, invitations are coming to the I.H.F. to send representative sides to tour different parts of the globe. The Federation has accepted invitations from East Africa and Argentina on the condition that the inviting countries not only pay all the expenses of the visiting team but share a part of the profits with the I.H.F.

I hope all the terms and conditions will be specifically stated, including pocket allowances to all the members of the team, before the team is sent out. The cost of assembling the team at Bombay and sending them back to their homes must also be borne by the hosts.

Last time when the IHF sent a team to East Africa these points were not made quite clear to the invitees. But for their generous donation after the tour, the Federation would have suffered a heavy loss. Past experience should be a warning to our hockey rulers.

Needless to mention, these tours are doubly welcome. In the first place they give wide experience to our players under different climes and conditions. Secondly, they help to enhance our National prestige in foreign lands and at the same time bring all nations closer to our motherland. Of course everything depends on the behaviour of our men on and off the field. So teams must be chosen from educated ranks as far as possible. And they must be trained in good manners. If a team leaves a bad reputation behind, nobody will care to invite us again!

REPRESENTATION ON INTERNATIONAL BODY

The IHF decided to apply the amended rules to all our tournaments with immediate effect. That is being done already. But what beats me, however, is that the International Federation changes the rules of the game without even consulting the Champion country? Really speaking, the champions ought to know best the defects in the various rules of the game. But their opinion does not seem to carry any weight with the rulers of world hockey.

This state of affairs must be changed. The IHF should take this matter up with the International body. Our Federation should not only offer suggestions of their own which are likely to improve the method of play but also express considered opinions on the suggestions made by other countries.

This means that the IHF should be represented on the International Committee. I know that this will entail some expense to the IHF. But that has to be met in the interest of the game.

For the present they may follow the A.I.L.T.A. in appointing a representative who is ordinarily residing in Europe. Of coarse he must be an Indian and well-versed in the game. He may be advised and instructed by the I.H.F. on all points which may be discussed by the International Federation. It is high time the I.H.F. did something in the matter.

FUTILITY OF ENLARGED CIRCLE

From what I have seen of the application of the amended rules I do not think they have improved the game to an appreciable degree. The enlargement of the semi-circle, for instance, seem to have diminished the chances of scoring from a penalty-corner almost to the zero point. The same old scramble in front of the goal-mouth persists after the shot is taken. The goal-keeper is none the wiser about the movement of the ball. So where is his safety and where is the possibility og a goal being scord?

The wiser way would be to keep the goal clear with the exception of the custodian. Then it will remain with him to intercept the drive or allow a goal if the ball finds the net. It will also be safer for him from the physical point of view. The I.H.F. cannot do better than give this a fair trial and then recommend it, if found suitable to the International Federation for adoption. It is upto them to take the initiative.

FINANCIAL POSITION

As I have not seen the Annual Report and the Audited Statement of accounts I cannot express any opinion on either of them. I take it however, that present financial position of the I.H.F. is stronger than ever before — thanks to the generous donation of the Western India Turf Club. I understand that the special Race Meeting has yielded a profit if over Rs. 130,000.

Sometime ago I heard a rumour that the R.W.I.T.C. was trying to knock out a large portion of it in order to meet their dues to the Government of Bombay. This is hardly fair as it was an extra meeting outside their regular calender. I hope wiser counsels have prevailed with them and they have paid out the whole lot to the I.H.F.

By the way, have you heard that the Government of India waived their claim of Income Tax on this profit? It was a neat sum too. Who says that our National and Provincial Governments do not want to encourage and help our sport? Is there any guarantee, however, that all these moneys will be well-spent? I have my grave doubts about it.

DR. CHATTERJEE'S MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Everybody will be happy to hear that Naval Tata has been re-elected President of the Federation for the fourth year in succession. So long as he is at the helow of affairs, the I.H.F. will never be short of money. Although a very busy man himself Naval takes a good deal of personal interests in its administration. So we may rest assured the I.H.F. will prosper under his able and energetic guidance.

Dr. A. C. Chatterjee has retired from his Honorary Secretary at last after twelve years of devoted service. It was mainly due to his earnest efforts that the I.H.F. survived its many vicissitudes and reached a safe haven in the long run. In appreciation of his meritorious services the I.H.F. decided to present him with a Silver Salver as a memento. Though retired from Secretaryship Chatterjee will continue to take active interest in the administration of hockey in India, as a newly-elected Vice-President of the I.H.F.

SECRETARIAT GOES TO LAHORE

The Secretaryships has now fallen on the able shoulders of R. D. Bhalla who has been Secretary of the Punjab Association for many years. With his long experience of Indian hockey I expect him to rarry on his onerous duties with credit. I wish him all success in his new office. Bhalla will have a new Assistant Secretary in R. D. Reddy of Madras who has t elected in place of G. C. Kapoor Delhi.

Lourdes Pereira, Honorary Secre of the B.P.H.A., remains its Treas for another year. It shows the mendous confidence Naval Tata ha his integrity and honesty. Many ple had expected him to step into shoes of Chatterjee. But it app that Naval preferred to have the t sury near him rather than the Se tarial office! I wonder if he has received the balance of the I.H.F. F from Basir Ali Sheikh, its for Treasurer, who is now in Pakistan.

WARNING TO I.H.F.

The next World Olympic Games fast approaching. Barely two y remain for the staging of the n It will be necessary to prepare for defence of our title from now. that the I.H.F. is on a more solid stable position, every opportu should be taken to find out the talents, irrespective of their caste creed and train them for the g event. It is up to the provincial a ciations to do the preliminary job. the performances of their players the National competition's and o trial matches, the final selections depend.

I sincerely hope, however, that ev body will be selected purely on m No communal or provincial co should be allowed to vitiate the s tions as it happened last time. the acting President had an extrem difficult and unpleasant task in doing the great wrongs done to Ge and Balbir Singh who proved to the best men in India's ranks in l land. Still Perumal remained s ficed. The I.H.F. should see t that such things do not happen ag

WHAT'S WRONG?

What's wrong with our hockey pires, everybody is asking me. Th are so many absentees now-a-days t you cannot keep any count of th It is not unusual for two umpire supervise two or three games on same day. The strain is bound affect their decisions. It has also come common to see untrained umpiring some of the games. tunately for the B.P.H.A., the pla do not object to their presence or q tion their faulty decisions.

But that is not playing the g by the players and the teams. the Umpires Association has taken a responsibility, it is their bou duty to discharge it as best as p ble. There appears to be a studied terioration of duty on their part. Ot wise, how can such absence hap almost every day in the week? they are unable to cope with t allotted task they should tell the trolling body plainly. Or is tussle for power which prevents th from doing their duty? If it is I for one cannot approve of suc method. Let them fight for t right and privileges by all means. for heaven's sake, please do not let players down. It is bound to ruin sport.

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PANORAMA OF 1949 IN RETROSPECT

THE year that has passed was a concluding phase in the peaceful evolution of Republican India, and as such studdded with many historic events and solid achievements on the credit side. The new year that ushers Bharat into a new epoch and stature is consigned to the pages of history.

But the path that lies ahead is littered with uncertainty and gloom. "These are times" wrote Tom Paine during one of the most disheartening phases of the American struggle, "which try men's souls."

These words strike a chord of identity in the minds of honest men and women in India today. Nevertheless given the right type of leadership and vision, Bharat entering the phase of stabilization is bound to emerge a really great Power in the World, capable of dictating her terms.

The problem of food assumed unprecedented magnitude in the past year, and the challenge it had thrown down is being tackled on a war footing. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister, announced in Parliament on March 19, that the Government had decided to stop food imports from abroad after 1951, "except in the case of grave calamity such as wide-spread failure of crops or for building a central reserve".

Intensive Cultivation

To face the crisis, the Government replaced the 'Grow More Food' campaign by a programme of intensive cultivation of that part of food acreage for the present which had perennial or assured water supply. The Food Minister also assured that as a part of the new scheme subsidized aid in the shape of imported seeds, organic manure, compost, fertilizers, minor irrigation works would be concentrated on selected regions.

As the daterline for the cessation of food imports is not far, the Government have appointed Mr. R. K. Patil as the Food Generalissimo according to one of the recommendations of Lord Boyd-Orr. From the all-round signs of improvement following the food drive, the future is encouraging but not rosy. The success on this front is rather in the hands of the common man than the Government.

Passing Of Nightingale

The nightingale of India Mrs. Sarojini Devi — passed away to commune with her god on March 2. It is still hard to believe that Sarojini, who for millions of her countrymen represented the music in the soul of India, is dead. Many streams of influence blended to produce in her a singularly rich nature and congenial temperment. Indeed no ordinary mind could have caught the admiration of such great men as Gokhale, Gandhiji, and Jinnah.

During her last days as Governor of a great province, her powers of pacification and reconciliation were applied to the task of healing the wounds that partition had inflicted; and in this task she won the confidence and affections of all communities. To all the public proceedings at which she was invariably present, Sarojini brought a touch of colour, a keen eye for the dramatic and a pauky sense of humour which none enjoyed more than the Mahatma.

The apointment of the Dar Commission in June, 1948, by the President of the Constituent Assembly of India was the first check to stem the overwhelming tide of linguism. The Commission's emphatic 'NO' was followed by the appointment of the three-man high-level Jawahar-Vallabhbhai-Pattabhi Committee, who finally recommended on April 5, 1949, the postponement of liguistic redistribution for the time being "so that the Government might concentrate on other matters of vital importance.

Free India Gets A New Constituton

BY T. D. JAGADESAN

Andhra Formation

Referring to Andhra, the Committee laid down a condition precedent that the protagonists of Andhra province must abandon their claims to Madras city, should they desire the immediate formation of the new province. The Andhras, however, remained adament in the initial stages.

The Centre tossed back the whole issue, as it assumed greater magnitude, on the shoulders of the Madras Government, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, and Andhra Provincial Congres Committee, for unreserved acceptance of the J.V.P. Committee Report on the Andhra issue. With no other alternative, the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee unequivocally accepted the J.V.P. verdict in November, abandoning their claim to Madras city. The Partition Council set up under the auspices of the Madras Government has already made much headway towards the demarcation of the new province as early as possible. When the province comes into being, it will be the first linguistic province in the era of linguism.

Commonwealth Conference

The most outstanding event of 1949 in Commonwealth relations was the London conference of the Commonwealth Premiers which commenced on April 21. India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru attended the historic conclave to explore and evolve an agreed formula whereby Republican India (after January 26, 1950) could fit in the framework of the Commonwealth without surrendering her sovereignty.

Parleys of explorative nature between the seven visiting statesmen — Nehru (India), Liaquat Ali Khan (Pakistan), Senanayake (Ceylon), Malan (S. Africa), Fraser (New Zeland), Chifley (Australia) and Attlee (U.K.) — continued for six days at the end of which a historic joint declaration emerged from No. 10 Downing Street on April 27.

"The Government of India have declared and affirmed India's desire to continue her full membership of the Commonwealth of nations and her acceptance of the King as the symbol of the free association of its independ. member-nations and as such the head of the Commonwealth.

"The Governments of other countries of the Commonwealth, the basis of whose membership of the Commonwealth is not hereby changed, accept and recognise India's continuing membership in accordance with the terms of this agreement."

India's decision to stay in the Commonwealth ambit is, on the whole, an act of constructive statemanship with vision

Weighed in the balance, the positive advantages more than exceed the negative aspects, provided fear and suspicion are not allowed to cloud reason.

The Constituent Assembly gave its seal of assent to the London decision on May 16 after the Prime Minister's preliminary firework which has become necessary on such occasions to set the majority in action.

States Come In

The integration of a patch-work of 566 individual states under the stewardship of Sardar Patel raced towards its concluding stage in the year under review. Barring Kashmir, Hyderabad and Mysore, the minor states in India have lost their individual identity.

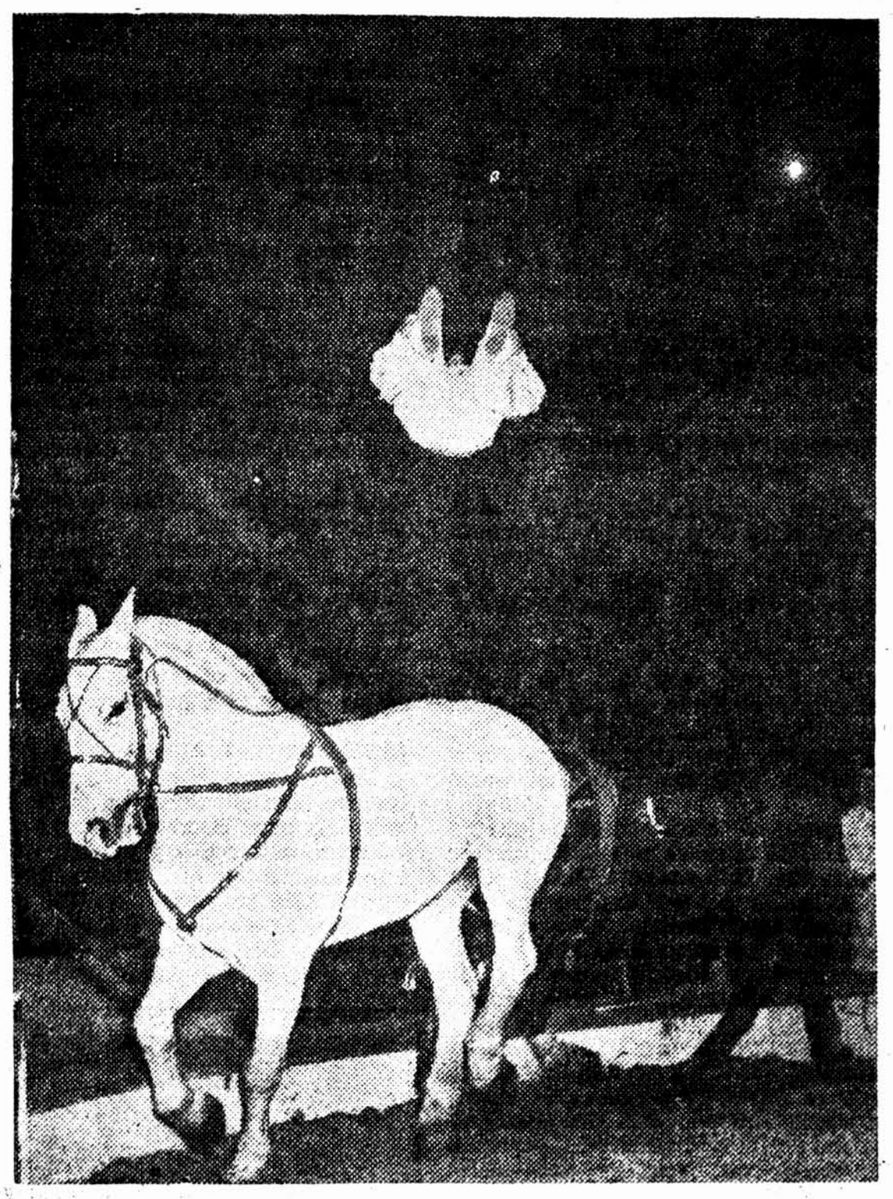
Hyderabad having been saved from the organised despotisim of the local factions had since made rapid strides towards consolidation under the military administration of Maj-Gen. Chauduri. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the last Dewan, made his last bow in Mysore in August and the Chief Minister, Mr. K. C. Reddi assumed the reins of office with a cabinet of popular ministers.

The biggest union to be intregrated in 1949 was the United States of Travancore and Cochin, also known as the Kerala Union, that came into being on July 1. Though the new Union is the last in the series brought in by the States Ministry, it is by no means the weakest. It ranks second in population, and in point of revenue equals the biggest among them. In the density of population it constitutes a challenge to constructive statesmanship, the figure being 920 per sq. mile against India's average of 267. The Maharaja of Travancore had been elected the Rajapramukh of the Union with Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai as the Premier.

The Fiscal Integration Committee appointed by the Government of India, with Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari as chairman, recommended on August 11 that integration should start from the beginning of April 1, 1950. The enquiry is still in progress ascertaining the views of the leaders of public opinion on the issue of fiscal integration.

The object is to evolve a uniform pattern of federal finance throughout India and to bring about identical financial rights and responsibilities for the states as for the provinces.

STUNNING ACT



One of the thrills experienced in this year's Harringay, London Circus, presented by Tom Arnold, is the breathtaking performance given by Enrico Caroli when he summersaults from the back of one trotting horse to the back of another. He is believed to be the only man to master this feat.

Photo Shows:- Enrico Caroli pictured in the air, during his summersault from the back of one horse to another.

Chandernagore Verdict

Chandernagore, the French enclave in India in a referendum on June 19, voted with a thumping majority in favour of union with India.

Twenty-two miles away from Calcutta it has a population of 50,000 with a voting strength of about 12,000. It was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, and though it changed hands between the British and the French during the Napoleanic wars, it was finally restored to the latter in 1816.

The popular verdict of Chandernagore is a sign-post to Goa and Pondicherry. Pandit Nehru's words in this context are worth recalling:

"The Government and people of France should see in the result of the referendum proof of the sentiment of the people of their settlement in India for re-union with their motherland."

Godse's Trial

Since the assassination of Gandhiji, the ringleaders of the foul deed unsurpassed in the catalogue of human crime continued to make headliners in 1949. Mr. Atma Charan, Special Judge, Red Fort, had sentenced on February 10, Godse and Apte to death while sentence of transportation for life was awarded to the other accused Karkare, Madanlal, Shankar Kistayya, Gopal Godse, and Parchure with a recomendation that the sentence on Shankar might be communted to seven years R.I.

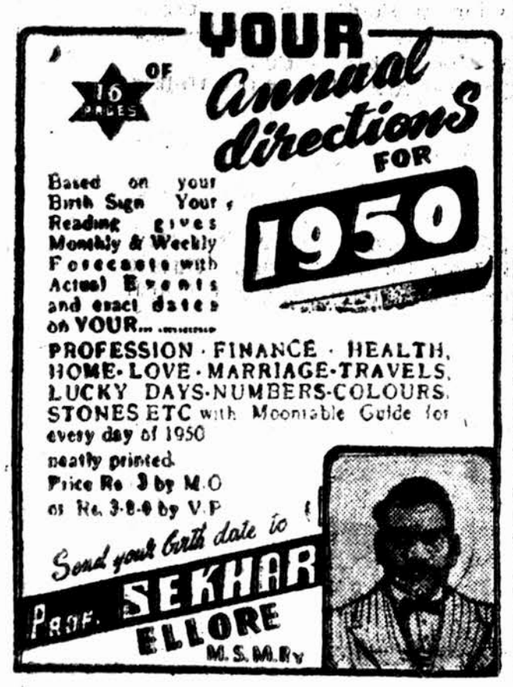
The convicts appealed against their sentences and on June 21 the full bench of the East Punjab High Court allowed the appeals of Parchure and Kistayya, while the rest were dismissed. The case of Gopal Godse was recommended to the Government for clemency. Mr. Justice Achchuram, in a separate judgment, recommended the case of Madanlal for consideration of the desirability of commuting the sentence of transporation for life. The hearing of appeals commenced from May 2.

In the hour of their doom, Godse and Apte appealed for clemency, but the Governor-General turned down the appleal. During the small hours of November 15, the condemned were hanged in the Central Jail of Ambala. The ends of justice had been met but the soul of the Mahatma who never approved the cult of blood for blood could have hardly been pacified.

R.S.S. Ban And After

The Government of India lifted the ban of the R.S.S. when the propitious hour arrived on July 12. Mr. Golwalker, the R.S.S. chief, was released the following day. The lifting of the ban followed an assurance to the Home Minister Sardar Patel that the R.S.S. would be remodelled on a more democratic basis in keeping with the spirit of the changing times. All is well that ends well and one must hope that the understanding given by the Swamiji would be faithfully carried out in

(Continued On Page 30)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JAGJIVAN RAM'S ASSURANCE

Railway Staff Scales For Port Workers

VIZAGAPATAM, Dec. 30 (PTI): Mr. Jagjivan Ram, India's Labour Minister, said here today that the recommendations on scales of pay and allowances of the Pay Commission for Railway staff and Railway workers would be implemented for Port and Harbour workers also and that Government would not allow the Scindia Shipyard to be closed and workers disbanded.

The Labour Minister was replying to addresses presented him by different labour associations at a public meeting here this evening.

Feb. 20 To Be Observed As Social Welfare Day

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 P.T.I.): The annual general meeting of the Indian Conference of Social Work decided today to observe February 20 1950 as the "Social Welfare Day" throughout India.

The meeting elected Dr. Jivraj Mehta as President and Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Mrs. John Matthai and Pandit H. N. Kunzru as Vice-Presidents of the Central Executice Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work for 1950.

The six-day session of the Conference will conclude tomorrow.

Neogy Meets Iran Delegation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (PTI): The Iranian Economic Delegation met this morning at a conference with India's Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy, and officials of the Ministries of Commerce and Finance.

Welcoming the delegation on behalf of the Government of India the commerce Minister recalled the long-standing relationship between the two countries through centuries. Indo-Iranian relations, he said went back to great antiquity and the effect of each country influencing the other had been evident for long. In India, Iranian influence had left its impact on her language, her architecture, even her dress, while ancient India had considerably influenced Iran. In fact, the Minister said, both Iran and India were inheritors of one civilisation, namely the Aryan civilisation.

In The Spirit Of The Scriptures

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (UPI): Sharda Mata who recently undertook a fast on the issue of naming India as Bharat, today appealed to the people to call a halt to the controversy over the Hindu Code Bill till the verdict of a convention of experts on Hindu scriptures which has been called in Delhi in February next was available.

She told a news conference that she was not opposed to the move for codifying the Hindu law, but she wanted that the codification should be in accordance with the spirit of Hindu scriptures.

KASHMIR GOVT'S. DEFENCE MEASURES

JAMMU, Dec. 31 (PTI)—The Jammu and Kashmi rGovernment are organising Joint Defence Committees and issuing fire arms to villagers along the Pakistan-Kashmire border, a Government communique said today.

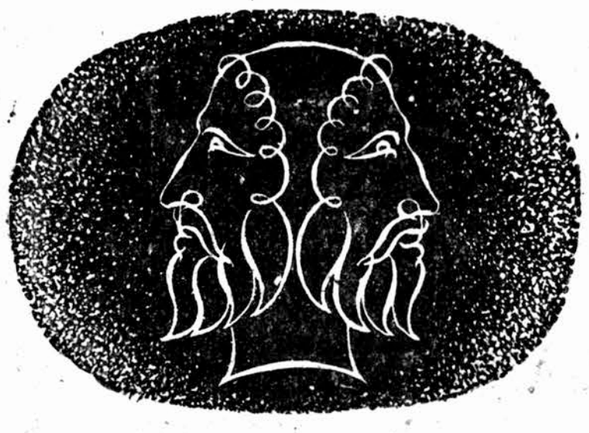
This is a defensive measure against armed raids from across the border which have been "several" during the past week.

The commuuique said that official investigation had been conducted in the areas affected as a result of these raids and it had been planned to keep all night and day vigil over them.

"Despite the incidents, the morale of the people along the border is very high and they are determined to beat back the raiders", the communique added.

BOMBAY Dec 31 (PTI): About 1,500 lbs of fruits and ham were flown to the United Kingdom from Bombay during the Christmas season this year.

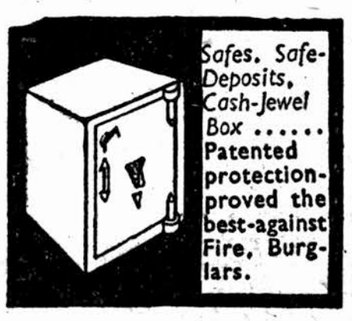
The consignments were mostly gift parcels from Calcutta and Bombay.



JANUS
Ancient divinity, carrying a key: doorkeeper of heaven. His temple has 12 doors.

PAST: Janus-like we view two aspects of our work at this time.
When we look back over fifty-six years we see pleasing vistas of successful pioneering endeavours, of our contribution towards National *self-sufficiency*, providing the people of this great land with a wide range of security and utility goods, despite considerable difficulties. Like Janus, guardian of gates and doors, our security products have been the custodians of the Nation's wealth.

FUTURE: We look ahead, too. Having harnessed our resources and long experience to satisfy all demands for our Quality products, we shall now strain every nerve to *export* them, Government co-operating, thereby contributing towards India's economic betterment. And we shall pioneer in more lines essential for India's well-being, maintaining our tradition of supplying *the best at lowest prices*.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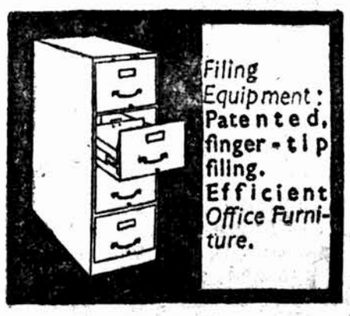
'Storwel': Cheaper than wooden cupboards. Almirah: better, patented protection; fittings.

Vatnil: India's popular Soap; soothing, cleansing, beautifying. Also 'baby' size. Other toilet soaps: Sandal, Lizada, Khus.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Kashmir Talks Not Before January 10

McNAUGHTON'S VISIT TO OTTAWA MAY CAUSE DELAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (PTI)—(By D. P. Wagle, PTI Correspondent)—Next meeting of the Security Council to consider the Kashmir question is not likely to be before January 10, according to informed observers here today.

General A.G.L. McNaughton, who will soon take up a new job in Canada may visit Ottawa early in the new year, and this may be one reason for fixing the Security Council meeting later than was anticipated.

There is also the question of China's membership of the Security Council raised by the Soviet Delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik yesterday.

India, one of the new members of the Security Council, has already recognised Communist China, and with recognitions by other Commonwealth countries forecast within the next ten days, the position is expected to be changed.

The new Security Council will consist of India, China, France, Soviet Russia, United States of America, the United Kingdom, Cuba, Egypt, Norway, Ecquador, and Yugoslavia.

China's delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, has to fix the date for the next meeting and he also will be the target for the Soviet delegation on the ground that he does not represent the Chinese people.

News of India's recognition of China was prominently displayed in this evening's New York papers.

The Scripps Howard World Telegram announced the move in a five column two line headline reading "India recognises Red Government of China"

A single column heading in the 'New York Sun' read "China's Reds recognised by Nehru's India"

The New York Journal America's single column head "India Okays Red China"

MANDATED TERRITORY IN S. W. AFRICA

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter)—The International Court of Justice has fixed March 20 as the time limit for the filing of statements on the question of South Africa's obligation on South West Africa by member states of the United Nations.

The General Assembly of the United Nations asked the Court, on December 6, what international obligations South Africa had with regard to the former mandated territory of South West Africa.

This followed evidence by the Rev. Michael Scott former London Curate on behalf of the Herero tribes of South West Africa.

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Eight Killed When Reds Raid Village

GANG SETS FIRE TO HAYSTACK AND PADDY GRANARY

Ten Bombs Thrown At Calcutta Police: Five Injured

VIJAYAWADA, Dec. 31. (PTI): EIGHT persons, including four women, were killed last night by an armed gang described as Communists from Hyderabad State, when they raided a village in the Munagala enclave in the State, according to reports received here.

About twelve armed men, it is stated, raided the village—Narasimhulugudu between 6-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. last night. Besides murdering these eight persons, the gang also set fire to a haystack and a paddy granary.

The Superintendent of Police of Krishna District, Mr. C. J. P. Pinto and other police officers have proceeded to the sport.

This is the second raid in the Krishna District by an armed gang from Hyderabad during this fortnight. The first one was on December 21, when seven persons were killed.

Bomb Casualties In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31. (PTI): Four police men and a member of the public were injured as a result of bomb attack on a police party near the Provincial Congress office on Dharamtala Street this evening.

The police made a lathi charge and then used teargas to disperse the rowdies, who had formed a barricade on the Lower Circular Road, and attacked three state buses, two of which were set on fire.

Following a meeting convened by the Communist-dominated B.P.T.U.C. at the Maidan in the afternoon, a procession proceeded along Dharamtala Street crying Communist slogans. Nearing Maulali, some members of the procession started running away and simultaneously some bombs were hurled at the police party, following the procession

According to a West Bengal Government Press Note, ten bombs were hurled at the police, as a result of which one sub-inspector, three policemen and a member of the public were injured and a police wireless van was damaged.

Tram and bus services in the disturbed area remained suspended for about an hour and a half, but other traffic remained normal.

Three arrests were made by the police in this connection and the situation is now quiet.

CRACKERS CASUALTIES

The policemen and a passerby were injured, the latter seriously, when several crackers were hurled at a police picket posted in front of a house in Harrison Road, shortly after nightfall today. The miscreants fled in the midst of the confusion created by the explosions

Three Injured In Workers' Clash

KANPUR, Dec. 31. (PTI): Three persons were injured when two groups of workers clashed in front of the New Victoria Mills gate here today. The police soon reached the spot and restored order.

Mr. Ganga Sahai Chaube, M.L.A. (U. P.) and President of the Soothi Mill Mazdoor Union, Kanpur, and thirteen other members of the General Council of the Union are on hunger-strike in front of the mill for the last two days as a protest against the working of four looms in the mills.

The trouble arose when a group of workers entered the mills against the wishes of some workers who were picketing at the mill gate. Brickbats were exchanged between the two groups resulting in injuries to three persons.

No arrest has so far been made in this connection.

AMRIT KAUR'S ADVICE TO INDIANS OVERSEAS

SINGAPORE, Dec. 31 (PTI): India's Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, told a large gathering of Indians that met her at Singapore's Kallang airport this morning that Indians overseas must be loyal and do their duty to the country where they were living. They must also keep India's honour unsullied. "I hope you will all live here as true citizens of Malaya and also as true Indians", she said.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO CARDINAL GILROY

Church Dignitary's Tribute To India's Leaders

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HIS Eminence Cardinal Gilroy, Papal Legate to the first Plenary Council of India, was accorded a civic reception at the Corporation Hall this evening.

Apart from the city fathers, the large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion included Mr. B. G Kher, Premier of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, members of the Consular Corps, local ecclesiastical dignitaries and several well-known citizens drawn from the cosmopolitan life of the city.

On his arrival the Cardinal was received by the Mayor Mr. S. K. Patil and was escorted to the gaily decorated Corporation Hall, where he was introduced to the Premier and the Home Minister.

Welcoming His Eminence, the Mayor said that religion was the only stabilising force in the war-torn world of today. It was highly unfortunate that it had lost its pround position of yore and had come to acquire only a secondary place in the present-day society. The Mayor felt that unless religion was "established in the heart of men" there was no hope for the world. It was for this reason that thinking men all over the world looked upon His Holiness the Pope with faith and hope, because they believed that he was the only "disciplined and organised force" in the world who could deliver the good and help mankind in establishing peace on earth.

In a brief but effective reply the Cardinal thanked all present for the honour done to him. It was indeed a pleasant experience for him to meet Bombaymen in their 'own lovely land", he said

TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S LEADERS

The Cardinal believed that India had a glorious future before her. He had inherent faith in the destiny of this country because he believed that it possessed a band of great leaders of sterling charactermen who loved their fellowmen, men who were not self-seeking and who were determined to give their very best in the interest of their country.

The Cardinal added: "More than this, there is another grander quality that I find in the Indian leaders. They are men who have been imbibed with a spiritual outlook on life. The present misery of the world is due to the predominence of matter over the spirit. The distinguishing feature of your leaders is that they look to the spiritual. They realise that man is not an animal but a spiritual being. The predominance of the spirit is apt to help not only the spiritual but also the material progress of man."

Referring to His Holiness the Pope the Cardinal said that the former was a loving father who regarded mankind irrespective of caste, creed or colour, as his "spiritual children. His constant prayer was to see in the world a "union of mind and heart".

PUBLIC WELCOME TO CARDINAL GILROY

Today Sunday at 5 p.m on the Cooperage Grounds, the clergy, nuns and the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Bombay will assemble to greet His Eminence. His Lordship Bishop Gracias will speak and His Eminence the Cardinal will address the gathering. The function will close with Pontifical Benediction imparted by the Cardinal. The function will be attended by His Excellency the Papal Internuncio and the visiting Archbishops and Bishops. The best arrangements are being made with regard to accommodation, traffic, ushering, etc. Eight blocks of seating accommodation (chairs and stands) have been arranged for South Bombay, North Bombay, Suburbs, and Districts.

The Bands of the Bombay City Police and St. Mary's will be in attendance from 4 p.m. The Choir of the Pro-Cathedral St. Anne's, Mazagon, will sing.

BRITISH TROOPS TO QUIT GREECE

ATHENS, Dec. 31. (PTI-Reuter): *All British troops will have left Greeee by January 31, it was officially announced here today.*

FEES FOR IMPORT LICENCES

Scales Prescribed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

The Government of India, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4-A of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, have fixed licence fees for grant of import licences, by a notification published today in the Gazette of India.

The notification prescribes the following licence fees for applications for import licences received from January 1, 1950:

Rs. 10 for an application for import licence the value of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000;

Rs. 25 for an import licence of the value exceeding Rs. 10,000 but less than Rs. 1 lakh; and

Rs. 100 for an import licence whose value exceeds Rs. 1 lakh.

Exceptions have been made where the applicant is either the Central Government or a Provincial Government or the Government of an acceding State or any department or office thereof. Local authorities, educational and charitable institutions requiring import licences for goods required for their own consumption have also been exempted from payment of the fees.

The prescribed fees shall be deposited at any Government Treasury or office with the Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India for credit to the Central Government under a separate head "Import Licence Fees" subordinate to the major head XLVI Miscellaneous. Applications unaccompanied by treasury receipts showing payment of the fee will not be entertained.

Sholapur District Local Board

In view of the fact that the limits of Sholapur district have altered following the merger of State areas into the Province, the Government of Bombay has decided to reconstitute the Sholapur District Local Board, from January 10, 1950. The reconstituted Board will consist of 52 members, who will hold office for one year. Steps are being taken to revise the constitution of the Board so that fresh elections could be held to bring in a new Board on the expiry of that period.

Grants For Backward Class Hostels

Recognised private Backward Class hostels in Bombay Province will now be held eligible for the payment of building grants at the rate of 75 per cent. of the estimated cost of the hostel buildings certified by the Public Works Department authorities, up to Rs. 10,000. For costs higher than this, they will be eligible for 50 per cent. of the balance of the cost. In no case, the grant will exceed the maximum limit of Rs. 25,000.

Bengali Booklet Forfeited

The Government of West Bengal has issued a notification forfeiting to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a booklet in Bengali entitled "Dum Dum-Basirhat Sangramer Par Biplabi Samyabadi Dal" (Revolutionary Communist Party after Dum Dum Basirhat struggle), purported to be written by Narayan Gupta, published by Samir Dasgupta and printed at the Red Front Press, Calcutta, and all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of, or extracts from, it.

Hindi Leaflet Forfeited

The Government of Bihar has issued a notification forfeiting to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of he leafle in Hindi entitled "Parjatanatra Ka Nanga Nanch" by Shri Bindeshwar Nath Sinha, Secretary, Socialist Party, Palamau, and printed at the Palamau Printing House, Daltonganj, and also all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of, or extracts from, it

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

HINDU: Posh Shud 12, 2006
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-Avval 11, 1369.
PARSI: Amardad 1, 1319.
HIGHTIDE 09-11, 23-14.
LOWTIDE 04-10, 15-55

Today's Engagements

GURU NANAK H. SCH., KOLWADA: Opening ceremony of Assembly Hall, 8 a.m.

BOMBAY BOOK SELLERS' AND PUBLISHERS UNION:: Union Day, Princess H, Sch.,' Lamington Rd., 4-30 p.m

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Stage play, 'Ottumthullal', Podar College, Matunga, 4 p.m.

BOMBAY MUSLIM CO-OP. BANK LTD: Renaming of the bank, Hon. Shri M. N. Nimbalkar will attend, Noor Mansion, M'daly Rd., 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Pulavars Day, Sangam Premises, 6 p.m.

BHARATIYA VIDHYA BHUVAN: Dance drama, 'Jay Somnath', B. V. Bhuvan, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION, on the Cooperage Grounds at 5 p.m. in honour of His Eminence Cardinal Gilroy, Bishops of various cities in the country and dignitaries of the Church attending. Open to all.

DOCK LABOURERS' UNON: A meeting of the above Union will be held at Vithal Sadan, Congress House, today at 10 a.m.

RAMANA JAYANTI. Drama "Garud Gharva Bhangh" (in Marathi) by Nandkumar's Youngsters' Dramatic Troupe at 8-30 p.m. at the Ramana Satchidananda Samaj Premises at Bhuta Niwas, King's Circle, Matunga, today.

HORNIMAN CIRCLE

New Name Suggested For Elphinstone Circle

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Elphinstone Circle in the Fort area of Bombay will be re-named as "Horniman Circle", if the Municipal Corporation approves a proposal made by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. B. K. Patel, the Commissioner, has suggested to the Corporation that the Elphinstone Circle is best suited to commemorate the name of the late Mr. B. G. Horniman as "it is situated in close proximity of the "Bombay Chronicle" office where he spent the best part of his career".

The Circle was originally named after the late Lord Elphinstone, a former Governor of Bombay.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 31 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, Dec. 31, 1949:—

Weather has remained dry over the country except for a few showers in the East Punjab and Khasi Hills.

Night temperatures were appreciably above normal over northwest India and the west United Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: There will be local showers in the hills of the East Punjab, and of the west United Provinces and a few showers in the plains of the West Punjab. Dry weather will continue elsewhere over the country.

Night temperatures will fall in East Rajputana, the East Punjab, the west United Provinces, Madhya Bharat and Gujarat.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from Dec. 1, 1949 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-30 hours (IST) on December 31, 1949.

Ahmedabad 85 60 0 0 0 Ahmednagar 87 54 0 0 minus 0.3 Allahabad 75 46 0 0 minus 0.3 BOMBAY 84 65 0 0 minus 0.1 Calcutta 81 49 0 0 minus 0.2 Delhi 76 47 0 0 minus 0.4 Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 52 5 0 minus 0.23 Lucknow 74 47 0 0 minus 0.3 Madras 83 62 0 0 minus 5.4 Mahabaleshwar 76 55 0 0 minus 0.3 Mysore 81 58 0 0 minus 0.4 Nagpur 86 53 0 0 minus 0.4 Patna 75 47 0 0 minus 0.2 Poona 85 51 0 0 minus 0.1 Sholapur 88 55 0 0 minus 0.4 Simla 55 39 0 0.6 minus 0.7 Surat 91 59 0 0 0.1

FIREMEN RESCUE FAMILY FROM FLAMES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two women, a man and two children belonging to a Marwadi family, residing on the ground floor of a three-storeyed building near Round Temple, Bombay, sustained grievous injuries when a fire broke out in their living room this morning. The injured persons who were trapped as the blaze spread, were rescued by the Bombay Fire Brigade, who rushed to the spot in response to a fire alarm. The firemen, it is stated, practically saved the family from being burnt alive by arriving before the flames enveloped the room completely.

Though the fire itself was not very dangerous in size, the circumstances in which it broke out left no escape exit for the trapped inmates.

It appears that the Marwadi who owns a goldsmith's shop, lived with his family in the adjacent room. In the living room was stored solvent oil which is described as highly inflammable. At the time when the fire broke out the women members of the family, it is said, were busy cooking. A spark, it is surmised, must have emanated from the "segree" and ignited the combustible oil. Inside of a few minutes the entire room was ablaze and the frightened inmates in panic did not know, what to do. Their piteous screams, and the clouds of smoke that billowed out from the burning room, made neighbours rush to the nearest fire alarm and summon the Fire Brigade which came in the nick of time.

When the firemen arrived, the first problem that confronted them was how to save the trapped men, women and children. In the midst of the howling and confusion that prevailed at the time, Mr. Pradhan, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, at once decided that the inmates must be rescued, at all costs. As time was of the essence, firemen from all the five engines which had by now assembled on the scene concentrated on the twin tasks of extricating the family trapped in the burning room and extinguishing the fire.

One by one the firemen virtually walking through the flames brought to safety the trapped men, women, and children at great personal risk. The five persons who were badly burnt were removed to the J. J. Hospital where the condition of some of them is reported to be serious.

The fire was extinguished by the time the rescue work had been accomplished.

TODAY'S RADIO

Air News From Delhi

SUNDAY, January 1.

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9, Gujerati—8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m., 6-10, 9-15 Kannada—7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam—7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi —8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15; Telgu—7 a.m. 1-50 p.m., 7.

BOMBAY.

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 S. Bhatt's party, geet, 8-15 R. V. Jadhav, desi, 11-0 film songs, 11-45 P. Solankurkar, shudh saran, 12-15 p.m. "Sadhwi Mirabai," written by Shil Varma, 12-30 G. Bhajan, 1-10 S. Dasgupta, sitar, 1-40 Sunday afternoon with you, 5-0 S. Dasgupta, sitar, 6-10 G. Geet, (J. Desai), 6-20 R.V. Jadhav, puria dhanashree, 7-0 Violin duet, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 S. Bhatt's party, garbigeet, 7-30 Y. A. Khan, sitar, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 P. Solankurkar, puria, 9-15 S. Bhatt's party, geet, 9-50 Radio trailor, 10-0 Sunday night at ten.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. S Dasgupta, sitar, 8-45 Prabha Atre, pad, 1-0 p.m. Prabha Atre, pad, 1-30 p.m. H V Kadlur, K. bhajan, 1-50 G Joshi, des, 5-30 For children M., 6-0 Prabha Atre, bhim, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 H V Kadlur, Purandasdas' work's selections, 9-0 Prabha Atre, pad, 10-0 G Joshi, chhayanat.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Pushpa Dalvi, sitar, 7-45 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 Pushpa Dalvi, sitar, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-15 R B Athavale's readings from classics of Aaranyaka, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 R B Athavale, Aaranyaka readings, 7-30 Pushpa Dalvi, sitar, 7-45 M Bhagat's party, bhajan, 8-0 Juthika Roy, 8-10 Locals, 9-15 Air orch. 9-30 R D Nigoskar, bahar,.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-45 J Desai, geets, 8-15 Fool Pankhadi, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. V R Athavale, kh. puria, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 J Desai, geets, 6-30 Sandsar yatra, 7-0 Dil ke Ansu, 7-15 R B Athavale, Aaranyaka readings, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 As in Baroda, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 & 9-15 As in Baroda.

B. B. C.

B.B.C. News Schedule and Metre Bands: 6-30 a.m.—31 and 41: 8-30—31 and 41: 9-30—31: 11-30—19 and 25; 12-30 p.m. 13 and 19: 4-30—13 and 16: 6-30—13 and 16: 9-30—10 and 31.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-45 a.m. Melody Time. 7-30 English Magazine. 8 Think on These Things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Review. 8-45 B.B.C. Opera Orchestra. 10 In Town Tonight. 10-30 Melody on Strings. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12 London Light Concert Orchestra. 1 p.m. Oscar Rabin and His Band. 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 Light Music. 3 Religious Service. 3-30 Incidental Music by Richard Strauss. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Night at the Opera. 5-45 Anthology-1. 6 We Beg to Differ. 6-45 Sweet Serenade. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 From the Children's Hour. 9-15 A Message for the New Year. 9-45 Black Magic. 10 Sunday Service. 10-30 Life in Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten. 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

RELEASED ON BAIL BUT RE-ARRESTED ON SAME CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An alleged dealer in illicit liquor who was released on bail on Thursday, was arrested by the Police within 24 hours on the same charge.

It was stated that Sakharam Nardeo, who was arrested along with his wife on December 27, was offered bail by a city Magistrate, on Thursday. But within 24 hours, when the Maharbouri Police raided his residence at the Khetwadi 10th Lane, it was alleged, he was found serving two customers with illicit liquor. As soon as they saw the Police party they rushed towards a water tap. In a struggle that ensued between them and the Police, a glass jar containing illicit liquor dropped on the floor. The accused made a bid to escape, but they were apprehended with the help of some members of the public. The names of the other two accused are:—Baburao Sakharam and Dhondu Laxman.

Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court released the accused on bail.

Theft Accused Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tappu Bana arlias Sheikh Ahmed was arrested by the Gamdevi Police last evening on suspicion of having been connected with a case of housebreaking and theft at Sandhurst Road.

The police stated in the court of Mr. V. K. Muranjan Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, that yesterday Devidas Ramchandra Seth, a freight broker, had gone out with his family, having locked the door of his residence. On returning he found the lock of the door broken, and articles strewn on the floor of his house. Ornaments valued at Rs. 9885 were missing.

A complaint was lodged with the police who following investigations took Tappu Bana into custody, on suspicion.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into custody.

Charges Framed Against 32 Reds

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Charges against 32 Communists out of 65 who were arrested for taking out a procession on May 8 at Lalbaug and detained under the Public Security Measures Act, were framed by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today. The Magistrate discharged 26 Communists, including three women.

The Magistrate charged Mrs. Dina Shanghavi, Mrs. Perin Rameshchandra, Miss Kitty Boomla, and 29 others, including five women with forming unlawful assembly and defying the police ban on processions. B. V. Vaidya, Daji Soma and six others were also charged with carrying lathis, daggers and other deadly weapons and assaulting police officers.

Discharging 26 Communists, the Magistrate said that they were not identified by the police and were not arrested on the spot.

Mr. Lalbhai Zaveri, Mr. S. Nimachwalla and others appeared for the accused, while Mr. M. V. Vyavaharkar, Police Prosecutor appeared for the Prosecution.

Bank Hold-Up Arrests

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The three principal accused in the hold-up of the Sandhurst Road Branch of the Central Bank, are learnt to have been arrested at Kalyan, this morning, according to a police message received late in the afternoon.

According to the same source, property worth Rs. 12,000, has been recovered.

A further amount of Rs. 1,27,000 was recovered from them today.

SANSKRIT DRAMA

Premier Pays Tribute To Krishna Sabha Amateurs

Sri Sankalpa Suryodaya, a Sanskrit play written by Sri Vedanta Desika of Conjeevaram, Madras, was staged before a large and distinguished gathering, including Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, at the Podar College Hall, Matunga, during the last week-end. The play which was shown under the auspices of Sri Krishna Sabha, Bombay, consisted of ten acts.

The conflict between the two sets of forces—the spiritual and materialistic forces—constituted the movement of the play. The dramatist had portrayed this conflict as between two kings. On one side there was the great king Viveka with his followers and on the other there was another king Mahamoha or the Great Delusion with his followers.

Mr. B. G. Kher, who attended the function, congratulated the talented artistes who were all qualified men. He felt that such cultured team work from persons coming from different Provinces and speaking different languages, was a happy augury of the harmonious shape of things to come.

THE ANDHRA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
MASULIPATAM

announces Another Record Achievement during 1949

BUSINESS INTRODUCED .... Rs. 2 Crores
Business Completed .... Rs. 1 Crore 60 Lakhs

★ ★ ★

WE WISH YOU ALL A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS 1950

OUR SILVER JUBILEE YEAR

★ ★ ★

OFFICES ALL OVER INDIA

ASIAN LAWN TENNIS

Dilip Bose And Sumant Misra Win Doubles Title

MRS. TODD CLAIMS FIRST SINGLES CROWN

CALCUTTA, December 31.

The San Francisco lady, Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd, won the ladies' singles championship in the first International Lawn Tennis Championships of Asia at Woodburn Park Calcutta, today by beating Britain's possible number one and unofficially ranked number ten in the world, Mrs. Betty Hilton in straight sets 6-4, 6-0

Mrs. Tood now, ranked number four in the U.S.A., had won the ladies' singles in the French Championships some years back, defeating her compatriots, Miss Doris Hart (No. three) and Miss Margarett Osborne (now Mrs. Du Pont and No. one in the U.S.A.) She had also win the ladies' doubles at the Wimbledon together with Miss Doris Hart.

Two Indians, Dilip Kumar Bose (No. One) and Sumant Misra (No. Two), will be the first to hold the men's doubles title in the Asian Championships. They beat the formidable Philippino pair, F. Ampon (No. One) and C. Carmona (No. Three), in four sets in the final today. The Indian pair hit hard and outpaced their opponents.

Mrs. Hilton started against Mrs. Todd on the centre court at the Calcutta South Club Woodburn Park, before two thousand tennis fans in a slow but steady pace. Her strategy was superior, but Mrs. Todd's strikes were by far the better. She showed a perfect backhand to Mrs. Hilton's weak one. Only with the service the British lady outshone her opponent. She scored mostly with her crashing service. Mrs. Todd's acute angle shots often made Mrs. Hilton desperately attempt to effect a save; and with clever placings the American drew her time and again into the spectators galleries.

F. Ampon and C. Carmina of the Philippines began well against the Indian pair, Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra of Calcutta, in their final match in the men's doubles, but were beaten at the end by sheer pace. The Philippinos played a stylish and clever game, while their opponents provided a hardhitting one. Ampon and his partner replied to hard smashes by Misra and Bose with deep lobs right on the baseline. On many occasions they rescued the ball from the screen. Carmona was also severe with anything loose over head, but Ampon was at a disadvantage due to height.

HARDHITTING INDIAN PAIR PREVAILS

In the first set though deuce was called in most of the games the superiority of the Philippinos was never in doubt. Having dropped Carmona's opening service game, they went on to lead five games to one. But Ampon lost his service at fifteen in the next game (5-2). In the following game Misra double-faulted twice and they were within a point of the set. They however forced the decision in the ninth game (6-3) to lead one set to love.

BRITISH PAIR GOES DOWN IN MIXED DOUBLES

The British pair G. L. Paish and Mrs. Petty Hilton held P. Washer (Belgium) and Miss "Gussie" Moran (USA) to three sets before going down in the semi-final of the mixed doubles. Washer and Miss Moran will meet D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs. Patricia Todd (USA) in the final.

MISS QUARTIER DOWN WITH FEVER

A member of the British team, Miss Jean Quartier, is suffering from fever and had to scratch from her ladies' doubles sefi-final match against Mrs. Todd and Miss Moran (USA). She was partnered by another British giral Miss Gm Hoahing and the match was held over from yesterday. The Americans now oppose another British pair Mrs. Betty Hilton and Miss K. L. A. Tuckey in the final tomorrow.

The following were the results of today's matches:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES

FINAL: Mrs. P. C. Todd (USA) beat Mrs. B. Hilton (Britain), 6-4, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES

FINAL: Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra (India) beat F. Ampon and C. Carmona (Phillipines), 3-6, 10-8, 6-1, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES

SEMI-FINAL: P. Washer (Belgium) and Miss "Gussie" Moran (USA) beat G. L. Paish and Mrs. B. Hilton (Britain), 7-5, 1-6, 7-5.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY WIN BY BIG MARGIN

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

Madras beat Osmania by 343 runs in the South Zone semi-finals of the Inter-University cricket tournament here today.

Final scores were: Madras 245 and 391 for five dsclared.

Osmania 170 and 123.

Madras will now meet the winners of the Bombay-Mysore match in the South Zone final to be played here on January 3, 4 and 5 next.

Madras who were 176 for two at close yesterday carried their second innings total to 391 for five before declaring fifteen minutes after lunch today.

The third-wicket partnership between Anantaramarao and Suryanarayana which released 87 runs in 68 minutes and the unbroken sixth-wicket partnership between Sridhar and Roberts which produced 92 runs in 40 minutes was mainly responsible for the big total scored by Madras in their second innings.

TATAS WIN SCRAPPY ENCOUNTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata's were rather lucky this evening to gain a solitary goal victory over BB & CI Railway "A" in a rather scrappy encounter. Players like Carvalho and Ferrao of Tata's and Champaklal and Agre came in for appropriate warnings from Zelio D'Silva, the umpire.

Tata's obtained their all important goal in the 20th minute of the opening session when Lenny D'Souza sent in a pass which enabled Joe D'Mellow to bang it into goal past a helpless custodian who tried but the ball was travelling with speed.

Hero worshippers there are many but fanatics cannot be tolerated. Diago Fernandes who played for Tata's as right half was continuously booed by the Lusis supporters for tackling a man rightly, but somehow his method was crude. Now, if this player was playing in the Lusis side, as he did before he joined Tata's and if he adopted similar tactics he would be their hero. This evening he encountered wrongsided left hander Gregory Fernandes who once received a knock frim Diago, but instead of playing a cool game decided to have his vengeance, but failed. He should have been warned.

Earlier in the evening Dockyard 'A' and Bombay City "A' shared points and also two goals in a rather tame encounter in the Senior Division.

In the eight minute of the first session I. Abraham converted a pass from K. LeFebour to give Dockyard the lead, which they held on till the interval. But Albert middlecoat saved the City a point by scoring from the top of the circle Howard Abraham of City was injured on the eye in the closing stages and took no further part.

In the first division game played early Bombay Area Army beat Lusitanians "B" by five goals to one. The Lusis scored first through E D'Souza. Clarence restored equality and soon it was half time and the teams were on level terms.

In the second half Pyarelal scored twice. Jerome once and Arjun Singh once to make the grand total five goals to one against.

On the Association Ground this evening in the Second Division Goan Sports 'B' beat Brothers Club by a solitary goal scored by Dominic Vaz

There will be no hockey in Bombay on Sunday being New Year Day.

TATAS AND BBCI CAUTIONED

(By Our Hockey Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Consequent upon this evening's Senior Hockey League match between Tata Sports Club and B.B. and C.I. Railway turning out to be a rather scrappy game, the BPHA Committee decided to take stringent measures.

Both the teams were called and were informed that the Committee were of the opinion that the methods employed by some of their players were of a dangerous character, and the teams were requested to see to it that their players adopted methods in future that were more conducive to cleaner hockey.

In view of the ungentlemanly behaviour shown towards the Committee, Mr. Gojinder Singh has been suspended 'sine die'.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In Women's hockey League played at the Association Ground this evening two matches were played in the Junior Division.

Bombay Grey's "C" beat Lusitanians "B" by three goals to nil. Mr. D. Warbrick scored twice and Miss Watts once for the winners.

Procter Ladies were beaten by a solitary goal scored by Piloo Gimi of Panchgani Parsies in the same Women's league match

BOMBAY IN FINAL OF SCHOOLS CRICKET

Innings Victory Over Strong Baroda Side

POONA, Dec. 31, (PTI): Bombay entered the final of the Inter-Provincial Schools Cricket Tournament for the Cooch-Behar Trophy by defeating Baroda by an innings and 147 runs today.

The schools representatives from Baroda, who had eliminated the holders, Saurashtra in the quarter-final, were expected to offer a stiff resistance to Bombay, but they went down tamely against the devastating bowling of S. D Rege and Tofic Hussain who captured nine for 56 and six for 60 runs for the match.

Baroda who batted first were all out for 112 runs, the top scorer being S. R. Gaekwad with 31 runs.

Bombay declared their first innings at 356 for the loss of only six wickets. V. L. Manjrekar, captain of the Bombay team, batted confidently to score his second successive century of the tournament and remained unbeaten with 114 inclusive of thirteen fours. Manjrekar was ably supported by Edekar and Jagdesh Kumar who contributd 66 and 60 runs respectively.

Batting a second time Baroda were all out for a paltry 97 runs leaving Bombay winners by an innings and 147 runs. Ghorpade and Kishensingh were the only Baroda batsmen to score double figures with twenty and twenty-one runs respectively.

Bombay will now contest the final against Maharashtra on the Club of Maharashtra grounds commencing from January 2. The final will be played to a finish.

Principal scores: Baroda 112, (S. R. Gaekwad 31, S. D. Rege five for 35, Tofic Hussain two for 19, J. B. Palwankar three for 27) and 97 (Ghorpade 20, S. E. Rege four for 21, Tofic Hussain three for 41, Palwankar two for 10)

Bombay 356 for six declared (V. L. Manjrekar not out 114, Edekar 66, Jagdesh Kumar 60).

BIHAR GOVERNOR SUPPORTS SPORT

MIRAJ, December 31, (PTI): "Sports play a definite part in the formation of character as well as body, and therefore such tournaments are to be welcomed warmly," said Mr. M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihar in a goodwill message to the tenth annual athletic contest now being held here for three days since December 30.

Prominent among others who sent goodwill messages wishing success to the tournament were Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay and Mr. Malaojirao Naik-Nimbalkar, Development Minister to the Government of Bombay.

It is stated that athletes from different parts of Maharashtra are taking part in the contest which including wrestling and other Indian games.

Nehru To Lay Foundation Of New Delhi Stadium

BOMBAY, Dec. 31, (PTI):

PREPARATIONS for the foundation-laying ceremony of the National Sports Stadium at New Delhi by the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on January 19, 1950, are now complete.

The Commonwealth cricket team after completing the fourth Test at Kanpur on Jan. 18, will fly to New Delhi on Jan. 19 to be present at the ceremony.

A group of British consulting engineers, who arrived in India last week, have surveyed the site in New Delhi on which the stadium and the club are to be built. The engineers have also surveyed the proposed sites in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

APPEAL

Mr. A. S. De Mello, Honorary Secretary of the National Sports Club of India, has made an appeal to the sporting public of India on the eve of the New Year "to look ahead and plan afresh" While acknowledge his gratefulness to the 4,000 life members who have so far responded to his call. Mr De Mello said that "the best resolve that we sportsmen of India can make for the memorable New Year 1950 will be to leaven ourselves up and to look ahead and plan afresh."

Cricket, he said, had a wide appeal throughout the country as was evidenced on the occasion of the test matches against the Commonwealth cricket team played at New Delhi in November, in Bombay this month and at Calcutta now.

Queues at Football matches in Calcutta, at Hockey matches in Bombay and at all tennis tournaments in India showed that thousands of our people were seeking escape or relief from the monotony of their working lives.

Millions of our youngsters were forced on to the streets to kick a ball around or knock it through windows resulting in serious injuries and loss of life. This emphasised the need for playing grounds for the young, so that they could enjoy outdoor recreations to the full.

Indian XI Hits Up Highest Ever Total—422

HAZARE CARRIES HIS BAT FOR 175

Commonwealth Side Scores 15 For No Loss In Third "Test"

CALCUTTA, December 31

INDIA compiled 422 runs in the first innings in the third 'test' against the Commonwealth team at the Eden Gardens today. This is the highest total for an innings by India in any official of unofficial test so far. They were all-out shortly after tea on the second day (today).

Commonwealth side had slightly more than half an hour's batting during which they liquidated their arrears to the extent of 15 runs without any loss. Though the total was not a bad one considering the nature of Eden Garden pitch, another fifty runs to the total might have placed India in a very happy position.

A brilliant 175 not out by Vijay Hazare, India's Captain, was the feature of the Indian innings. He played beautiful cricket, his flashing on-drives being spectacular. He played a chanceless innings for 420 minutes hitting 23 fours.

Hazare has now scored a century in each of the tests in which he has been India's captain. He scored 140 in the Delhi test and followed it up by the present score which incidentally was his first century at the Eden Gardens. Vijay Merchant presented him with a cup in recognition of this feat.

Yet, Hazare batted almost under a perpetual crisis from the beginning of the second day's play. An early morning liveliness had crept into the wicket and Lambert and Freer both found life and kick in it. Operating an almost new ball with cleverness they claimed three wickets for 32 runs. Phadkar nibbled at an outgoing ball to offer a catch in the slip and Adhikari was brilliantly run out by Bill Alley.

But Hazare tided over the difficulty and gradually consolidated the position again in partnership with Kishenchand who played stylish and forceful cricket showing a partiality for leg side strokes. After Kishenchand was out, C. S. Nayudu played a fast innings of 25, but Hazare was seen at his best while shielding N. Chowdhury for the last man in and he collected 22 out of 31 runs for the last wicket partnership.

There was an incident just before the tea break. Hazare and Chowdhury stole a quick single but the ball when thrown by the fielder was deflected from Chowdhury's pads while on the run. Livingston contended that the run was bad and spoke to the umpires and even Hazare. He desired that Chowdhury should return to his original position. But the umpires held that the run was perfectly good as the obstruction was not intentional.

Tribe was the most successful bowler claiming five wickets for 144 runs. India lost Phadkar, Adhikari and Umrigar for the addition of only 32 runs to the overnight total of 213 for 3, when play was resumed today at the Eden Gardens. Skipper Hazare, however, in partnership with Kishenchand played till lunch and was unbeaten with 111. India's score being 301 for 6.

There was again a veil of thin fog hanging over the ground. The wicket was however perfect and the overnight not outs, Hazare and Phadkar resumed to the bowling of Freer from the maidan end and Lambert from the High Court end.

A holiday crowd numbering about 25,000 was present at the start and thousands more were queueing the gates.

Lambert struck an early blow when with his third delivery he had Phadkar caught by Freer in the slips for a score of 13.

The game was now interrupted for a few minutes as the late comers continued to crowd before the sight screen on the maidan end. When the game was resumed after four minutes, both Hazare and Adhikari, who had come at the fall of Phadkar's wicket, were extremely cautious against relentless bowling backed up by a set of fielders who were on their toes.

The bowlers were getting both life and kick out of the wicket and Fred Freer in his third over bumped one over the head of Adhikari. In his next over Freer appealed unsuccessfully for leg before against Adhikari. Scoring was extremely slow now and only nine runs were collected in the first half hour.

Hazare hit the first boundary of the day off Freer after forty-five minutes play this morning. The next ball was sent to the ropes by Hazare with an on-drive. Facing Lambert, the India captain late cut him for two. At 241, Adhikari was run out in a very unfortunate manner. He hit a ball to the mid-wicket and called for a short run; but Alley was quicker and he broke the wicket with a straight throw before Adhikari could reach the crease (241-5-2). Two wickets had thus fallen for the addition of 28 runs and half the India side was out for only 241 runs.

The game had now swung in favour of the Commonwealth team and Livingston brought on Tribe at 241 to consolidate his grip. This move met with immediate success for Tribe in his first over had Polly Umrigar declared leg before (245-6-4).

India had thus lost three wickets for the addition of only 32 runs in one hour The wicket was showing morning liveliness and the Indian batsmen were finding it extremely difficult to make scoring strokes.

Kishenchand joining Hazare brought up 250 on the board after the innings had lasted 365 minutes and Hazare crossed into his nineties soon after by driving Tribe for a four. He made his score 94 by punishing Freer for a four and then crossed over with a single toface Tribe who, however bowled a maiden to him.

Hazare made himself 99 with a pretty latecut for four off Freer and this was Hazare's first century at the Eden Gardens. It was announced that Vijay Merchant will present a cup to Vijay Hazare for his first century at the Eden Gardens.

INDIA 301 FOR 6 AT LUNCH

At 275, Ray Smith relieved Freer and Kishenchand pulled him to the square-leg boundary and glanced Tribe for four. The rate of scoring had improved to a certain extent and 300 was brought on the board just before lunch. Two hour's play this morning realised 88 runs and at lunch India had made 301 for 6 wickets, Hazare batting 111 and Kishenchand batting 27.

Harry Lambert and Ray Smith were in charge of the attack after lunch. Hazare and Kishenchand were now in a punishing mood and both pierced the well-set field with forceful strokes to the boundary. Lambert, who was once no balled, sent a bouncer and Hazare ducked and then patted the pitch. Livingston spread out his field to save the fours and brought on Worrell in place of Lambert at 319. Hazare late-cut the new bowler for three and Kishenchand glanced him to fine leg for the same number of runs. Both the batsmen played freely but Holt, Langdon and Alley by clever anticipation saved a number of possible fours.

USEFUL STAND BROKEN

Kishenchand, however, paid for his impetuosity and at 337 Ray Smith held him off his own bowling (337|7|42). Kishenchand had given an attractive display for his forty-two which included five hits to the boundary. He was particularly strong on the leg side today and gave his skipper a good stand for 81 minutes at a difficult time and added 92 runs for the seventh wicket.

Mantri, who had opened India's innings in the previous two tests, now joined Hazare who again found himself saddled with the responsibility of carrying the team on his shoulders. The rate of scoring again became slow and Livingston brought on Tribe in place of Worrell at 340. Mantri, however, helped himself to a four off the new bowler and Hazare then sent 350 on the board after play had been in progress for 480 minutes.

But Tribe had Mantri caught behind the wicket oy Livingston at the same total (350/8/5).

C. S. Nayudu began in his usual vigorous style collecting eight quick runs. He was very severe on Ray Smith and jumped out to drive him to the ropes. The total was being pushed at a faster rate and Hazare in the meantime reached his individual 150 in 372 minutes with 18 fours. He had now obtained his highest test score against Commonwealth beating his 140 in the First Test at Delhi. His fifty after the century had taken him 123 minutes.

SUCCESSFUL CHANGE

Livingston took off Smith at 383 and brought Pettiford for the first time today. This change met with immediate success. At 391, Pettiford bowled Nayudu off and middle stump with a ball to which he had played early (391/9/25).

AN INCIDENT

Hazare, shielding N. Chowdhury, the last man in, as much as possible, brought on 400 on the board five minutes before tea. Hazare stole a smart single and there was some discussion between Livingston, the umpires and Hazare. It was learnt on enquiry that the visiting skipper contended that N. Chowdhury had deflected the ball with his leg purposely and as such the run was bad and Chowdhury should not be allowed to cross over. But the umpires held that Chowdhury did not do so intentionally and the run was good.

INDIA'S LAST WICKET FALLS

After tea, Hazare and Chowdhury resumed to the bowling of Tribe and Pettiford and Chowdhury hit the latter for a four. Every run was now lustily cheered and gradually 414 came on the board. Chowdhury faced Tribe and survived an uncomfortable over. But at 422 Tribe wound up India's first innings when he had Chowdhury caught at mid-on by Worrell. India's innings had lasted for 585 minutes. Hazare was unbeaten with 175, made in 420 minutes and included 23 fours.

Livingston and Place opened the Commonwealth innings to the bowling of Phadkar from the High Court end and Modi from the maidan end. Livingston used the light roller on a wicket which was likely to play easy for the remainder of the day. Phadkar appealed for a leg before wicket against Place but the umpire negatived the appeal. Modi, who acquired a reputation as a new ball bowler in the Bombay test, was driven past cover by Livingston for the first four of their innings.

VISITORS 15 FOR NO LOSS AT CLOSE

Phadkar was bowling to two slips, a gully one fine leg and making good pace off the pitch. Both batsmen played him cautiously and when stumps were drawn for the day Commonwealth had made 15 for no loss in their first innings.—(PTI).

SCORE BOARD

INDIA (First Innings)

Mushtaq Ali c Smith b Tribe	40
Mankad b Smith	91
R. S. Modi b Tribe	9
V. S. Hazare not out	175
D. G. Phadkar c Freer b Lambert	13
H. R. Adhikari run out	2
P. R. Umrigar lbw b Tribe	4
Kishenchand c and b Smith	42
M. K. Mantri c Livingston b Tribe	5
C. S. Nayudu b Pettiford	25
N. Chowdhury c Worrell b Tribe	9
Extras (2 no balls, 2 leg byes, 3 byes)	7
Total	422

Fall of Wickets: 1 for 59; 2 for 89; 3 for 186; 4 for 218; 5 for 241; 6 for 245; 7 for 337; 8 for 350; 9 for 391.

Bowling Analysis: Lambert 20/6/41/1 Freer 28/11/59/0; Worrell 19/7/33/0; Tribe 57.2/12/144/5; Pettiford 23/5/67/1 Smith 41/18/71/2.

COMMONWEALTH XI (1st Innings)

Livingston batting	11
W. Place batting	4
Extras	0
Total (for no loss)	15

Bowling Analysis: Phadkar 4/1/11/0; Modi 2/0/4/0.

UPHILL TASK FOR MYSORE

Require 180 Runs With 4 Wkts. In Hand To Beat Bombay

BANGALORE, Dec. 31.

RAMCHAND'S (Bombay) all round performance and excellent bowling of Adisesh and Kasturirangan highlighted the second day's Inter-University Cricket Tournament (South Zone) for the Rohinton-Baria Trophy played here at the Central College new grounds.

At the close of play today Mysore scored 57 runs for the loss of six wickets in their second innings. Mysore who scored 161 for seven yesterday in their first knock were all out for 180 after 40 minutes of play this morning. Bombay made 247 runs in their second innings.

It is an uphill task for Mysore to score 180 runs with only four wickets in hand to win the match in the face of Bombay's excellent bowling and fielding.

Tomorrow is the last day of the match and some thrilling performance is likely to be witnessed as today's not out Krishnaswamy and Adisesh are considered to be the best of the lot.

Ramchand's century—the only individual three figures in the match—helped Bombay at a time when it was absolutely needed. He was at the crease for 150 minutes for his 102 which was marred by three chances. He who depended mainly on singles and twos drove seven times to the boundary. Ramchand who entered at two down with only four runs on the board flogged Mysore bowling partnering Kenny at the fifth wicket which added 86 runs in sixty-nine minutes.

The other batsmen who batted well for Bombay were Kenny, Desai and Mashruwalla.

Extras contributed 22 runs to the total.

Kasturirangan and Adishesh kept up very good length and shared bowling honours for Mysore finishing with four wickets each for 50 and 68 runs respectively.

At one stage Kasturirangan returned an excellent analysis with four wickets for eight runs in four overs of which one was a maiden.

Principle scores:

Bombay (First Innings)	**169**
Mysore (First Innings)	**180**

Bombay (Second Innings) 247 (Ramchand 102, R. B. Kenny 33, V. P. Desai 23 and Mashruwalla 22, Kasturirangan four for 50, Adishesh four for 68, T. B. Krishna one for 71).

Mysore (second innings) 57 for six (Narayan 13, Adisesh not out 15 and Krishnaswamy not out 4, Ramchand two for 20, and Kothare two for 10).

NEHRU'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION

Hard Work As Motto For Free People

LIGHT ON RECOGNITION OF CHINA: ELECTIONS WITHIN A YEAR

WARDHAGANJ, December, 31

AN earnest appeal to citizens to renew their efforts and take new pledge of working hard from the New Year Day, and thus take the country towards the path of progress and prosperity, was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, addressing a public meeting here this afternoon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.

Pandit Nehru made a reference to the new year beginning tomorrow, and said that tomorrow was a day when they must take stock of their progress and lapses of the year ending today. It was seen, he said, that many people were in the habit of criticising the Government without knowing how far their criticisms were right. Theirs being a people's Government, the masses were free to criticise it, but that criticism must be constructive.

He urged that people's co-operation was needed in all kinds of work, and no Government could progress without such co-operation. They must make hard work as their motto.

AT SEVAGRAM

SEVAGRAM December 31 ((UPI):

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived here about 12-30 p.m. by car from Nagpur. He was accompanied by the C.P. Governor, Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, Pandit R. S Shukla, Premier, Miss Mridula Sarabhai and Shri Upadhya, one of Panditji's Secretaries.

As Pandit Nehru got down from car in front of "Kasturba Nivas", members of the Steering Committee and some delegates to the World Pacifists' Conference received him, he was garlanded with handspun yarn.

Thereafter, Pandit Nehru walked straight into Gandhiji's hut, and sat with folded hands and in a prayerful mood near Gandhiji's seat for some time. Then he went to the conference hall to lunch with delegates. On the way he met Shri Manilal Gandhi who yesterday broke his seven-day fast, and embraced him.

Sevagram resounded with the shouts of "Pandit Nehru Ki Jai" as the Prime Minister's car slowly entered the Ashram premises along the path, lined on either side by villagers with folded hands to have a "darshan" of their Prime Minister. The Ashram children, who were very happy, ran out of their rooms and stood in rows in a disciplined manner to have a glimpse of Pandit Nehru.

On his way to Sevagram, Pandit Nehru halted at Paunar about six miles from Wardha to meet Acharya Vinoba Bhave who has been keeping indifferent health for the last one week.

PACIFISTS' CONFERENCE

At the business session of the World Pacifists' Conference at Sewagram this afternoon, Pandit Nehru is reported to have heard the points of view of many delegates and answered their queries on the problems facing the conference. He is reported to have spoken for nearly forty minutes and acquainted the delegates with his views before the session closed at Sewagram at 5 p.m. after a two-hour sitting.

Pandit Nehru met earlier several delegates to the Pacifist Conference for exchange of ideas.

The open session of the World Pacifists' meeting was held this afternoon at Wardha in the College of Commerce compound, after the close of the business meeting of delegates in Sewagram.

All Pacifist delegates were seated on the balconies of the college building to hear Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Nehru, while in the maidan

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Just A Passing Train

WARDHA, Dec. 31 (UPI).

As the Prime Minister, Pt. Nehru, was addressing a mammoth public meeting at Wardha this afternoon, a railway train happened to pass by. The new engine of this train sharply whistled. The peculiar sharp noise of the engine frightened the hundreds of men, women and children who were attentively, hearing their Prime Minister. All in the crowd stood on their legs. This interrupted the Prime Minister's speech, who stopped for a while and remarked "please sit down. That was just a passing train".

Association To Fight Reds

INAUGURATION BY MADRAS MINISTER

MADURA, Dec. 30. (PTI): Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Education, inaugurated last evening at Pottumbu, a village near Madura, an association to fight the Communists and to protect the people of the village from Communist violence.

About a month ago, a Sub-Inspector of Police and three constables were attacked and injured in the village by a gang of armed men believed to be Communists.

Stop Press

ONE KILLED IN GOODS TRAIN FIRE

SURAT, Dec. 31. (PTI): One person died and three were injured in an effort to put out a fire in a goods train near Navapur on the Tapti Valley line last night.

MCNAUGHTON COMPROMISE

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. (PTI): The simulteneous exchange" of views of India and Pakistan on Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton's "compromise proposal" to break the Kashmir deadlock has already taken place, it is learnt.

These views, as forecast by Gen. McNaughton in his statement to the Council on Thursday, were expected to be "suggested amendments" to the proposal by the two Governments.

KASHMIR BAN ON LAHORE PAPER

SRINAGAR, Dec. 31. (PTI): The Kashmir Government has banned the entry of "Civil and Military Gazette" Lahore in the State. It was officially stated that "the ban has been imposed on the paper for its publishing malicious stories against the state"

"ASOKA CHAKRA"

BANARAS, Dec. 31. (PTI): The formation of a new organisation of the theosophists in India styled as "Asoka Chakra" was announced tonight at the conclusion of the seventy-fourth International Convention of the Theosophical Society.

Not A Matter Of Choice

NAGPUR, Dec. 31. (UPI).

REFERRING to the recognition of Red China, Pt. Nehru said "you must have read in the morning papers about the recognition of Communist China, and you would see how the world is fast changing today. We do not, in anyway, want to meddle with the Chinese people, either their sentiments or any other matters. The Government is strong, and we realise it, whether its fabric is like our own or otherwise, we have to recognise it. We have to maintain our relations with it. It is not a matter of choice".

YEAR OF DESTINY FOR BRITAIN

Vote Labour And Keep Tories Out Urges Priestley

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

1950 described as the year of destiny for Britain for general election will settle the fate of Socialism and the welfare state and end of Marshall Aid will draw irresistibly closer, Britain having to stand on her own feet.

Mr. J. B. Priestley, famous writer, remembering what England was like before the war says that every effort should be made to keep out the Tories and return Labour to power, while many believe 1950 will be brighter and witness reconciliation between East and West.

Dismal prophets are not wanting.

The attitude of many Englishmen is very like that of Montaigne in France's times of troubles in the sixteenth century: "My curiosity gives me certain satisfaction in being able to watch with my eyes the notable spectacle of our public death, since I cannot hinder or prevent it. I am content to be present, to learn from it what I can".

The Descending Order

NAGPUR, Dec. 31. (UPI).

A new scheme for sugar distribution in Nagpur town, will come into force as soon as the new season's stock arrives here at about the middle of January.

According to this scheme, the scale of distribution will be determined on income as well as per capita basis as shown below:

Scale A: Income Rs. 300 and above, 6 chataks per head per week.

Scale B: Income Rs. 200 to 299, 4 chataks per head per week.

Scale C: Income Rs. 50 to 199, 3 chataks per head per week.

Income below Rs. 50, one and half chataks per head per week.

FIRING ON INDO-PAK BORDER

AMRITSAR, Dec. 31. (PTI): Amritsar border police authorities have lodged a protest with the Pakistan authorities for "unprovoked intense firing" on an Indian border police patrol party on December 28 near the village Saidpur about 30 miles from here on the banks of river Ravi. The Pakistan police, it is gathered, occupying an advantageous position across the river opened fire. The East Punjab police party took up position and returned the fire. Both sides obtained further reinforcements and exchange of firing continued for nearly three hours.

Plea For Public Welfare Ministries

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31. (PTI).

Creation of Public Welfare Ministries both at the Centre and in the Provinces is one of the recommendations made at the plenary session of the Indian Conference of Social Work which concluded its six-day deliberations here today.

The conference was presided over by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay.

HISTORIANS IN CONCLAVE

Photograph taken on the occasion of the twelfth session of the Indian History Congress at Cuttack on December 26, 1949. Pandit Lingaraj Misra, Minister of Education, Orissa, who inaugurated the session is seated in the middle. To his right is Dr. Ram Prasad Tripathi, President of the session, and to his left is Mr. Chintamani Acharya, Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University, the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The group includes delegates and members of the Reception Committee. —Photo by: Photo Emporium, Cuttack.

Md. SAADULLA JOINS CONGRESS

GAUHATI, Dec. 31 (PTI): Mr. Mohammed Saadulla, former Muslim League Premier of Assam has joined the Congress, it is learnt here. Since the formation of the Congress Government in Assam Mr. Saadulla has been the opposition leader in the Provincial Assembly.

Ringing In The New Year

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sirens shrilled the old year out and the new year in at the stroke of midnight. In dance halls all over the city the lights were dimmed as dancing couples bid each other 'Happy New Year' and offered each other their best wishes for a brighter 1950.

The week of merriment was coming to a close, but all throughout the past seven days preparations had been in the making to celebrate the last night in the manner which is traditionally associated with the festival.

Dance halls were bedecked with streamers and flags of all nations as a mark of the spirit of comradeship and goodwill which permeates the celebrations.

There were non-stop raids as it were on liquor shops by intended revellers, who attempted to secure all the wines and spirits available, in a determined effort to ring the old year out and the new year in. It was felt that since this might be the last wet New Year citizens might as well enjoy it to the utmost. By late afternoon the shopping frenzy had died down, the people having made full arrangements for an evening of gaiety.

Washington Gift To Dr. Raman

TRIBUTES TO ACHIEVEMENTS OF INDIAN SCIENTISTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE proceedings of the final day of the session of Indian Academy of Sciences reached a climax, when Dr. C. V. Raman, the noted physicist and Nobel Prize-winner, was the proud recepient of a tube of an extremely rare kind of mercury, which he had been very anxious to acquire, in order to carry on further experiments on what is known as the "Raman effect."

The presentation was made by Dr. Edward V. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington.

The process by which this rare kind of mercury, which is made out of pure gold, after the latter is "bombarded" with a cyclotron, reverses the ancient alchemist's dream process, by which he wanted to make gold out of ordinary metal.

It may be mentioned that the wavelength of light produced by this mercury is the standard of scientific measurement.

On the third day of the Academy Sessions distinguished foreign scientists delivered special addresses. Prof. C. V. Raman, the President of the Academy of Sciences introducing Dr. E. V. Condon, said "he was a theoretical physicist of repute and has specialised in the application of quantum Mechanics to atomic and molecular spectra and to nuclear physics.

Director of the world famous, National Bureau of Standards, Washington".

Dr. Condon in a 3 minute speech thanked the Academy for the honour done to him. Prof. Raman, while introducing Dr. Herman Mark observed that he is Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Of him, Raman said, "he is directing highpolymer research, he is a mathematician, an X-ray specialist, an electoronist and I do not know what he is not".

Sir Robert Robinson was introduced to the audience "as the most celebrated organic chemist of the world" and the President of the Royal Society, London. In his address he referred to the work at the Sydney University as "very remarkable and brilliant'

RAMAN EFFECT IN U.S.

Prof. Mark, in a characteristic American way, gave a lucid exposition of "highest Scattering in Polymer Solutions", and observed that "light scattering was one of the most powerful tools" of experimental investigation. He said that the effect of scattering of light, now called after Raman, was being pursued in diverse fields. He remarked that experimental approach for light scattered in high polymer solutions called for special types of tubes and suitable equipment have been developed in the United States and these various kinds of apparatus were used by the Bureau of Standards for

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INDIA TO TRAIN S.E ASIAN RATINGS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (PTI): The Government of India are expected to agree to requests by one or two South-East Asian countries that their naval ratings should be trained by the Royal Indian Navy. India had refused a similar request from Burma two years ago.

ISRAEL REJECTS U. N. RESOLUTION

Challenge To Council's Competence

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 31, (PTI-Reuter): Israel today rejected the United Nations Trusteeship Council resolution calling on her to revoke the transfer of several Government departments to Jerusalem.

Israel also challenged the competence of the Council to direct such an appeal to a sovereign state.

JAPANESE "GERM EXPERTS" JAILED

Soviet Military Tribunal's Verdict

LONDON, Dec. 31, (PTI-Reuter): A Soviet military tribunal has sentenced four Japanese "germ excerts" to 25 years' imprisonment for planning a 'bacteriological bomb' on Russia, Britain and the United States. Moscow radio reported today.

Twelve Japanese officers and men of the bacteriological war unit 731 have been on trial in Khabarovsk, on the Soviet-Manchurian border, since Christmas Day.

They admitted carrying out experiments on human guinea-pigs, including American prisoners of war, and spreading bubonic plague in Central and Southern China in 1941 and 1942.

Sentences were as follows. 25 years (the maximum sentence): Gen. Otozo Yamada, former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, the force entrusted with preparing the bacteria war; Lt.-Gen. Riuji Kajitsuka, head of the Kwantung Army Health Service, who directed research and experiments on living people to test the most effective bacteriological weapons. Lt.-Gen. Takaatsu Takahashi, a medical services officer, who also admitted leading experiments on living people and Kiyoshi Kawashima, who headed an experiment unit which injected deadly bacteria into Russian and Chinese prisoners of war.

Two were sentenced to 20 years, one to 18 years and the others received sentences from two to fifteen years.

AWAMI LEAGUER ARRESTED

DACCA, Dec. 31. (PTI-Reuter): Sheik Mujibur Rehman, Secretary of the East Bengal Awami Muslim League, was arrested here this afternoon under the Public Safety Act.

Sardar To Address At Chaupatty

At the request of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has consented to address a Public Meeting at Chaupatty on Wednesday, the 4th January, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MAHARAJ SINGH CALLS ON SARDAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 31. (UPI): H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, called on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, at 11 this morning, and was closeted with him for about half an hour.

POLICE OFFICIALS TO CONFER

The United Press of India reliably learns that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, who also holds the portfolio of Home Affairs, will inaugurate a conference of top-ranking police officials in the country convened by the Government of India in New Delhi from January 12 to 14.

The conference, it is further understood, has been called to discuss the increasing tempo of crime in the country at present and devise ways and means for combating the same effectively.

Mr. K. D. Billimoria, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is likely to represent Bombay in the conference.

Delhi Denies London Report

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31. (PTI).

Authoritative quarters here today denied a London report appearing in a section of the press today that India would propose Burma's re-entry into the Commonwealth at the forthcoming Colombo conference.

They described the report as "mischievous" and an "utter fabrication".

United States To Rescue Of Formosa

TAFT URGES 'HANGING ON' TO NATIONALISTS' STRONGHOLD

Washington May Delay British Recognition Of Red China

CINCINNATI, December 31 (PTI-Reuter):

SENATOR Robert Taft, Republican Party leader in the Senate, said last night that Formosa should be kept out of the hands of the Chinese Communists even if it were necessary to send the United States Navy to protect the island fortress.

Senator Taft told reporters that world powers dedicated to peace should "hang on to Formosa". The Chinese Nationalists had retreated there for their last stand.

"Our State Department has made awful blunders in dealing with the Chinese situation in the past", he declared.

He did not think it would be necessary to send American arms to Formosa.

Senator Taft suggested that 'the United States Navy might establish on Formosa a United States naval base, such as this country maintains on Okinawa and the Philippines.

"The presence of the United States Navy in waters surrounding Formosa would be enough to prevent a crossing to that island by the Chinese Communists he said.

He was undecided whether the United States should support the Nationalist Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek or create a new independent Republic of Formosa.

Britain And Red China

LONDON, Dec. 31 (PTI-Reuter):

Britain intends to proceed with the present plans to recognize the Chinese Communist regime towards the end of the next week, no matter what changes may be taking place in American policy towards the Far East, an authoritative source said today.

According to this sources, Britain has already informed the United States Government of the date on which Mr. Ernest Bevin has decided to begin relations with the Chinese Communists, and the official view in London is that no further delay will take place.

The date selected is still being kept a strict secret.

REVERSAL OF AMERICAN POLICY

Britain Completely Taken By Surprise

LONDON, Dec 30 (PTI-Reuter): Britain will inquire through the British Embassy in Washington into reports that the United States Government may reverse its present policy toward China by giving military aid and advice to assist the Chinese Nationalist Government in the defence of its last foothold, Formosa, it was learnt from a usually reliable source today.

According to this source, press reports from Washington this morning came as a complete surprise to British officials here, who have so far had no inkling that the American policy of writing off the Chinese Nationalist regime as a total loss was about to be reversed.

The press reports suggested that a hard decision to give all aid short of war to the Chinese in Formosa had already been taken by the President.

REPORTED REQUEST

Others reported that a Nationalist request for help in defending Formosa was yesterday before a routine meeting of the National Security Board.

The general impression in London today was that a change of American policy, resisted by some officials in Washington, is on the way.

If the report is correct, any chance of a common Anglo-American policy toward China seems more remote than ever.

LONDON YET IN DARK

The Foreign Office spokesman said today that information about a reported American decision to help the Chinese Nationalists to hold Formosa had still not reached London. Enquiries are understood to be in progress through the British Embassy in Washington, but in the meanwhile it is generally believed here that though two schools of thought prevail in the United States on the score of Formosa the President has come firmly on the side of help for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

DELAY LIKELY

It remains very possible that, as has happened in the past there will be a last minute move by the Administration to ask Britain again to delay recognition, which will now come at a particularly awakward moment.

But the present disposition in official quarters in London is to feel that Mr. Bevin has at last taken a hard decision which is unlikely to be altered.

K. M. T. RECALLS ITS MISSION IN INDIA

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, Dec. 31 (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Nationalist Government has recalled its diplomatic mission from India, following India's recognition of the Chinese Communist regime.

CHINESE REDS TAKE TUNGHAI ISLAND

HONG KONG, Dec. 30, (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Nationalists have withdrawn from Tunghai Island, north of Hainan Island, a military spokesman of the Nationalist island fortress of Formosa (Taiwan) announced tonight.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed on Monday, January 2, 1950, on account of the New Year.

There will be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday, January 3, 1950.

PT. NEHRU'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION

(Continued from Page 16)

facing the college premises a crowd of 15,000 people had collected.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, "Peace workers from 34 countries are amidst us. We have been carrying on our deliberations at Sewagram for the last six days. Pandit Nehru joined us today, the last day of the session in Sewagram. I do not propose to make a long speech on this occasion, as I know you are anxious to hear the Prime Minister. Many problems face us in India. The most pressing are shortages of food and cloth. Our Government has been doing its best to tackle these problems and to minimise the difficulties of the people".

Dr. Rajendra Prasad then asked Pandit Nehru to address the gathering.

Pandit Nehru said "today is the last day of the year". This was the proper time to take stock of the situation in the country and to consider problems with which India was faced. "We are now an independent nation, and we have achieved the Swaraj, for which we had to struggle for many years. I must therefore, emphasise that our burden and responsibilities have also greatly increased, and it is time we all realised this", Pandit Nehru declared.

Pandit Nehru said that India could not remain in isolation. Conditions all over the world were such that they must try to understand and learn from people of other countries. Today, in their midst, were delegates who had come for the Pacifists' meeting from many countries, and he hoped that the people would give them a patient hearing and try to understand their viewpoint.

These delegates had great respect for Mahatma Gandhi and had come to India with the sole desire to learn something of India. No country could make progress and go ahead if the people held fast to the notion that they had nothing to learnt from other peoples.

Pandit Nehru stressed that contacts with peoples of other countries were of immense value in bringing about a better understanding of each other, and therefore he urged those assembled at the meeting to give a hearing to the delegates, some of whom would address them after his speech.

COMING ELECTIONS

After stating that they had to face many difficult problems, Pandit Nehru said that some people had been criticising the Government for their failings. "We do not mind criticism, provided it is helpful and constructive," he declared, adding that the people in a democracy had every right of criticism of the Government of the day.

Pandit Nehru went on to say, that in less than 12 months, the elections under the new constitution would be held in the country. People would then have the opportunity of electing representatives of their choice. He would, however, tell them now that it was the duty of the people to elect such people who had requisite qualifications to run the Government. People would have to satisfy themselves on this score, if the stability of administration had to be ensured.

Pandit Nehru further asked them to cease the habit of looking to the Government to do everything for them. In India now, the people must know how to help themselves and work for their prosperity. In other countries, Pandit Nehru pointed out, people did not merely depend on the Government for everything, big or small, but worked themselves and helped their governments. Pandit Nehru, therefore, urged that people in India too must realise the heavy responsibilities that freedom had brought in its wake and must discharge their obligations, fully conscious of the fact that they could not escape their responsibility and merely lay the blame at the Government.

RECOGNITION OF CHINA

Pandit Nehru made a reference to the recognition by India of the new Government in China and said that China, their neighbour and a great country with a great past, had been the scene of some striking developments. "We could not shut our eyes to the recent happenings in China", he remarked. Pandit Nehru assured the people that the Government of India had recognised the new Government in China after satisfying themselves that it had the support of the people, and it intended to work for the good of the Chinese people.

While dealing with the difficulties of people in India due to shortages of essential commodities, Pandit Nehru sounded a stern warning to black marketeers. He said, "If those, who continue the black-market, do not cease their nefarious trade, I am sure the day is not far off when the black marketeers as a class would be wiped out by the people".

Pandit Nehru then paused for a moment and asked the gathering, "but why do you go and make purchases at black market prices? I want to tell you that the Government alone cannot eradicate this evil, and the people must co-operate with the Government in rooting out the black market from the land."

After Pandit Nehru, Dr. Kora, Japanese Delegate to the Pacifist Workeirs Conference, spoke for a few minutes and extended to the people of India hearty greetings on behalif of the Japanese people.

The open session closed, after some more delegates had addressed the gathering U.P.I. and P.T.I.

Closer Trade Ties Between India And Iran

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

In an extremely cordial atmosphere enlivened by reminiscences of long and close relationship existing between India and Iran through centuries, the official Iranian Economic Delegation met this morning at a conference with the Hon'ble, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister of Commerce. Today was the first official meeting of the Iranian Economic Delegation with the Minister of Commerce and officials of the Ministries of Commerce and Finance of the Government of India. His Excellency the Iranian Ambassador in India was present. The Iranian Delegation was led by H. E. Fathollah Noury Esfandiary, Member of the High Council of the Seven-year Plan and included Dr. Mofakham, Mr. Ettassam, Mr. Nasser and Mr. Ghazanafar.

Welcoming the delegation on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. K.C. Neogy, the Commerce Minister, said that it was a privilege to receive the Iranian Delegation on the soil of independent India and recalled the long-standing relationship between the two countries through centuries. Indo-Iranian relations, he said, went back to great antiquity, and the effect of each country influencing the other had been evident for long In India, Iranian influence had left its impact on her language, her architecture, and even her dress, while ancient India had considerably influenced Iran. In fact, the Minister said, both Iran and India were inheritors of one civilisation, namely, the Aryan civilisation.

As regards Indo-Iranian trade, the Minister pointed out that over-land trade and commerce had been existing between the two countries for centuries and he hoped that as a result of the visit of the present delegation, it would be possible to strengthen further the trade relationship between the two countries No doubt, the present-day international trade was governed by a complicated machinery, but, he said, there was good scope for neighbourly and friendly treatment between India and Iran.

His Excellency the Iranian Ambassador replying to the Commerce Minister's statement reciprocated the feelings expressed by Mr. Neogy and hoped that the forthcoming talks would help to develop commercial relations between the two countries. His Excellency further hoped that each side, while appreciating the difficulties of the other, would endeavour to resolve them with the utmost co-operation and goodwill. "In the end", His Excellency said, "let me emphasise that the division of the Sub-continent has in no way lessened our commercial fellowship with India. On the contrary, both the Government and commercial quarters of our country look for the development of close and lasting relationship between the two countries."

His Excellency Mr. Fathollah Noury Esfandiary, Leader of the Delegation, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Iranian Ambassador in India and hoped that the delegation's visit would be successful.

SECUNDERABAD Dec. 31 (UPI): The Hyderabad Government is understood to have decided to terminate the services of all Pakistani nationals working in the Police Department by giving them three months' notice, it is reported.

WASHINGTON GIFT TO DR. RAMAN

(Continued from Page 17)

scattering studies. It was a necessary preliminary to have put solutions and "they made sure that no collidal particles or dust were there", by centrifuging. This method while being useful for polystyrene solutions, was not applicable to other materials. He gave an equation correlating molecular weight of the solute, the concentration of the solution and light scattering.

Mark said that macroniolecules of cellulose rubber etc., in solution assume complicated shapes with the surrounding solvent molecules. He referred to the determination molecular weight of these polymere which sometimes runs to several billions. He said that the "real interest at present centres round determining the structure of macromolecules and measurement of their average dimensions" and also to find what kind of changes are going on in high polymer solutions with the aid of light scattering. In conclusion Prof. Mark observed that "scattering of light at low and at high temperatures" was a new development and mentioned that work had started in his own Institute at New York.

TRIBUTES TO INDIAN SCIENTISTS

Nobel Laucreate Sir Robert Robinson, speaking before a keen audience reviewed his work on organic chemistry during the last 40 years in a brilliant speech. He narrated that the first 4 years of his scientific life in Manchester Laboratories were "the most precious" in that all his work "originated" from that. He began with the studies on the chemical constitution of the alkaloid, braziline and said that these led him on to various subjects. He said that in Manchester in early days, Perkin was interested in alkaloids. Remarking that a strong relation between chemistry and botany exists, he cited the instance of eucalypatus where leaves having different venation gave different oils. Reviewing the Liverpool work on amino acids he said that is it was "very extraordinary" and how the structure and constitution of some of them have been proved. "I am glad of some of the workers of Sydney," he said "a brilliant confirmation" of the formulae of many complex molecules have been obtained. In the laboratories of the Imperial Chemical Industries, there was evidence of a welcome co-operation between the academic and industrial side on the work of the blue pigment, thallocyanin, whose structure has been confirmed by X-ray analysis.

Turning to the Indian workers' role in organic Chemistry, he said that the first real synthesis of piperitone was achieved by J. N. Ray. He referred to the "remarkable work of Prof. T. R. Seshadri on authocyanines". Of K. M. Menon, he said that Menon first gave the compound Strychine and some of its degradation products. In passing he also referred to other work and concluded by visualising a great future for Organic Chemistry.

U.S. GIFT TO RAMAN

It was a remarkable occasion in the life of the Indian Nobel Prizeman Sir C. V. Raman, when he was presented with an exceedingly valuable material for scientific investigations. It was a small quantity of a single isotope of mercury, which Raman had been longing to possess for some decades. The presentation was made by Dr. Edward V. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards of Washington at today's meeting of the Academy of Sciences. The mercury will be used as a source of light in "Raman Effect" experiments and has been obtained by bombarding gold in the cyclotron. It might be recalled that at the Bureau's laboratories in Washington, the wave length of the light produced by this rare mercury is used as the standard for precision measurement.

PROF. MARK PRAISES RAMAN

Prof. Herman Mark, in presiding over a lecture addressed by Prof. Raman showered encomiums on the Indian Physiscist and said "we all love him, we follow him". He said it was the same in India, England or America, that people watched him eagerly with enthusiasm for his scientific curiosity. He remarked that "Raman was always dissatisfied, wants to know more and he is the greatest asset".

Dr. Raman talking on the Luminescence of Solids while keeping the audience roaring with laughter observed that the subject was very old and pointed out the early findings of Robert Boyle and past by reason of its practical applications, in the fluorescent tubes television screens, cathode ray oscillographs and watch dials. He dwelt at length on the study of the luminiscence of diamonds and explained hundreds of precious diamonds lent to him by the courtesy of the wealthy Maharajas of Dharbanga, Panna and Mysore, and also the South African diamonds at London. He attributed the phenomenon not to the presence of impurities as was mistakenly conceived, but "due to an electronic transition in the atom" he detailed the change in effect produced by heating and cooling the diamonds and also discussed the X-ray patterns of diamonds obtained at Bangalore. Saying that the data obtained on diamonds were extremely useful for Edinstein in propounding his theory, Raman said that "diamond is the teacher".

There was a demonstration when several Indian minerals like calcite, flourspar and others illumined by the short ultraviolet lamp, glowed with red, green, yellow and other colours, which was highly appreciated by the audience.

This Freedom In Mahe!

MAHE, Dec. 31, (UPI): According to information received here, the Tirunalar municipality of Karaikal settlement has recently voted Rs. 251 for celebrating the inauguration of the Indian Republic on Jan. 26, 1950.

This seems to have been resented in official circles of the French India Government. The Assistant Commissioner of Police, Karaikal, is stated to have proceeded to Tirunalar and interrogated the councillors on their action.

Political circles here have, however, expressed surprise at the action of the Assistant Commissioner of Police, when the Government themselves have declared a holiday in connection with the inauguration of the Indian Republic.

BANNERJI TAKES OVER

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 31, (PTI): Mr. K. Bannerji, who arrived here today, took over charge of the office of Indian Consul-General from Mirza Rashid Ali Baig.

INDIAN ARMY SAVES FOOD GRAINS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (PTI): About 2,628 maunds (2,15,540 lbs) of food grains were saved by the Indian Army as a result of troops volunantarily underdrawing their rations during the first two months of the Army's launching the 'grow-more food' drive, it is learnt.

Upto October 15 last 7,363 acres of land was brought under cultivation by the Army and it was proposed to bring under plough an additional area of 10,536 acres.

PAK POLICE FIRE ON ASSAM FISHERMEN

KARIMGANJ (Assam), Dec. 31. (PTI): Three Muslim fishermen were injured in village Latashail under Karimganj police station in Assam as a result of firing by the Pakistan border police.

It is stated that when the fishermen were bringing fish from the border area to Karimganj Bazar, they were fired upon by the border police of the other dominion, one of the injured, it is alleged, was taken away by the Pakistan police, while the other two were removed to Karimganj hospital for treatment.

The sub-divisional police officer and the officer-in-charge of Karimganj Thana later visited the spot which was in the Indian territory and recovered three empty rifle cartridges.

Pak Sacks Counsel For Boundary Issue

KARACH, Dec. 31, (UPI): Mr. W. W. Page, Pakistan's Senior Counsel for the inter-Dominion Boundary dispute, is leaving for London tonight by air.

According to reports current here he is stated to have been relieved of his duties by the Pakistan Government due to some alleged difference of opinion between him and Mr. Sayaz Ali, Advocate-General of East Bengal. The reports however are neither confirmed nor denied in official circles here.

Rana Pratap Fancied In Western India Cup

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. A. C. Ardeshir's Rana Pratap possesses outstanding chance in the Western India Cup, the feature in the New-year-day's programme at Mahaluxmi.

The following are my selections:—

1ST RACE:

IMPRUDENCE ..... Win
NAVA RATNA ..... Next best

2ND RACE:

BANSHEE ..... Win
CHANDRAKOR ..... Next best

3RD RACE:

TITINA ..... Win
CHANDRAJEET ..... Next best
if absent MIDINETTE.

4TH RACE:

MR. RAMBLER ..... Win
AARZU ..... Next best

5TH RACE.

GOODWILL ..... Win
BAAZ BAHADUR ..... Next best

6TH RACE:

NEW MOON ..... Win
COCKTOP ..... Next best

7TH RACE:

RANA PRATAP ..... Win
BOOP'S FANCY ..... Next best
if absent JEANNE D'ARC.

8TH RACE:

INDRAMOHINI ..... Win
MASQUERADE ..... Next best

9TH RACE:

TISCO ..... Win
KANTAKA ..... Next best

CHOICE TREBLE:

IMPRUDENCE,
MR. RAMBLER and
RANA PRATAP

FLUKES:

GAY PILOT,
GWALIOR EXPRESS.

"DIESEL" OPENS WINNING ACCOUNT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31. (PTI): Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's imported horse Diesel won his first race in India, when he triumphed in the ten-furlong Wellesley Plate this afternoon with Adley in the saddle. The following is the result of the race:—

THE WELLESLEY PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

DIESEL (H.H. Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda) 8-3, Adley 1. SKYWARD (Mr. F. Collingwood) 9-3, Davis 2. FAIR RAY (Maj-Gen. Mahabir S. S. J. B. Rana) 8-9, Fawdon 3. ALIEN (Mrs. E. M. Stockmand and Mrs. J. E. Riley) 9-3, Stead 4.

Not run: Doubonair. Won by head, 3 lengths, 4 lengths. Time: 2 minutes 9 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 38 for Win, Rs. 18, Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by Malone.

KNICK KNACK WINS CHIEF EVENT

The coveted Indian Gold Vase, the chief event, was won by Lt.-Col. W. H. Kerr's five-year-old bay Indian horse, Knick Knack.

Meerut Race Club Donation For Indian Army Troops

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

The President and Senior Steward, Meerut Race Club, has sent a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army for the welfare of troops in Jammu and Kashmir, it is learnt.

Monaveen Wins Queen Elizabeth Chase Handicap

HURST PARK RACE COURSE, LONDON, Dec. 31. (PTI-Reuter): Monaveen the steeplechaser jointly owned by The Queen and Princess Elizabeth today won the Queen Elizabeth Chase Handicap over three miles 180 yards here beating Freebooter with Klaxton third.

EXCELLENT SPURT BY MR. RAMBLER

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

The following spurts were noted at Mahaluxmi this morning:—

RACE GRASS:

JEANNE D'ARC (Rickaby) beat FIRST ROYALTY (Hayat Md.) when covering three furlongs in 35 3/5 seconds.

GAY PILOT (Medhe) attractively covered three furlongs in 35 seconds. May upset.

HAMAC (Sethna) was one length in front of MR. RAMBLER (Ghaus Khan) when doing a three furlongs burst in 35 1/5 seconds.

TAN TRACK:

PESSU PASHA (Khade) accounted for PICK POCKET (Purtu) when striding freely over three furlongs. He returned 37 seconds.

CHETNA (J. Bhosle) covered three furlongs in 37 seconds.

MASQUERADE (Sumer Singh) cantered over three furlongs in 42 seconds. She is in fine fettle.

CHRISSIE DARLING (Medhe) made a three furlongs trip in 38 seconds.

NEAR IMAGE (Purtu) covered three furlongs in 37 seconds.

HOODED TERROR (Bhoor Singh) was closely attended by ROYAL FLOWER (Medhe) at the end of a three furlongs display. They clocked 36 1/5 seconds.

FULL HOUSE (Jones) did a speedy three furlongs trial in 35 seconds.

RUQAIYYA (Purtu) covered three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds.

LJJAT (Medhe) was better than SPARKLING STAR (R.B.) when covering three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds.

QUICK SAND (Purtu) covered three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds.

GAME BID (Guman) was hard held and was all the while in front of KIYA BABA (Medhe) when making a three furlongs spurt in 37 1/2 seconds.

ONCE AGAIN (Purtu) covered three furlongs in 37 seconds.

DE MELLO ELECTED AITTF PRESIDENT

HYDERABAD (Dn). Dec. 30 (PTI)—Mr. Anthony S. Demello was elected President of the All-India Table Tennis Federation for the year 1950, at a meeting of the general council of the Federation here today.

Mr. T. D. Ranga Ramanujan succeeds Mr. Sikandar Azam as Honorary Secretary while Mr. Prakash Bahadur has been elected as Honorary Treasurer.

The meeting decided that the next all-India Table Tennis Championships should be held in New Delhi during October-November, 1950. The meeting was adjourned to tomorrow.

Two Australian Athletic Records Broken

ADELAIDE, December 31, (PTI-Reuter): D. McMillan (Victoria) set up a new Australian record of four minutes 15.8 seconds for the mile on the first day of the Australian Amateur Athletic Championships. McMillan's was one of the two new records set up during the day. The other was a time of 13 minutes 43.5 seconds returned by D. Keane (Western Australia) who beat the titleholder A. Stubbs by inches in the Two Miles Walk.

LINDRUM AND MANS IN NEEDLE MATCH

LONDON, December 31, (PTI-Reuter): The needle match between Peter Mans, South Africa and Horace Lindrum, Australia in the "News of the World" £1500 snooker tournament was still anybodys match at the interval today when each was credited with fifteen frames.

350 Enter For Junior Olympics

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As many as 350 competitors have entered in 41 different events for the XIV Junior Olympic Games to be held on Saturday, 7th and Sunday the 8th January at the Brabourne Stadium at 1-30 p.m. each day.

Entries for XV Senior Olympic Games, which will be held on 14th and 15th January, will close on Tuesday the 3rd January at 6 p.m. at the BPOA Office.

Competitors are requested to call for their numbers and passes on Thursday the 5th January at the BPOA Offices between 4 and 7 p.m.

Thakersey Heading For National Junior Title

HYDERABAD DECCAN, Dec. 31, (PTI): S. K. Thakersey, of Bombay today beat S. Muzamdar of Bengal 21—15, 13—21, 22—20, 21—19 and qualified to meet Abdulla bin Syed of Hyderabad in the final of the junior singles of the National Table Tennis Championships now being held at the All Saints School, Hyderabad.

The following were the results of matches played today:—

JUNIOR SINGLES

Quarter-Finals: Abdulla bin Syed (Hyderabad) beat Surender Shah (Hyderabad) 16—21 22—20, 24—22, 17—21, 21—11; Suresh Sahay (Bengal) beat Harihara Sastri (Madras) 25—23, 14—21, 21—17, 21—11; S. Muzamdar (Bengal) beat Altaf Ali (Hyderabad) 21—15, 21—18, 21—11; S. K. Thakersey (Bombay) beat Abdus Samad (Hyderabad) 21—12 21—17, 21—17.

Semi-Finals:—Thakersey (Bombay) beat Muzamdar (Bengal) 21—15, 13—21, 22—20, 21—19; Abdulsa bin Syed (Hyderabad) beat Suresh Sahay (Bengal) 14—21, 18—21, 21—14, 22—20, 21—14.

VICTORIAN TAIL WAGS SUCCESSFULLY

Roy Howard's Splendid Century

MELBOURNE, December 31, (PTI-Reuter): Victoria were dismissed for 424 in their first innings by South Australia in their Sheffield Shield match here today.

By close of play South Australia were 71 for one wicket. Victoria current leaders in the Sheffield Shield Tournament, had their tailenders to thank for a big score.

Bowlers Douglas Ring, J. Baird and Jack Iverson, knocked up a merry hundred in 83 minutes before the innings was ended.

Roy Howard was easily the top scorer with 131. With previous good scores in shield cricket this season he looks like being assured of a place in the Australian team to visit New Zealand early in 1950.

New South Wales Pass Queensland Total

SYDNEY, December 31, (PTI-Reuter): New South Wales had scored 243 for the loss of eight wickets in reply to Queensland's first innings total of 231 when play closed on the second day of their Sheffield Shield match here.

New South Wales began well today scoring 89 without loss before lunch but after the interval six wickets fell for 76.

A devastating spell by by fast medium paced bowler Len Johnson was mainly responsible for New South Wales collapse. Gaining lift from a grassy pitch he took three wickets in four overs for four runs.

W. A. Brown, Queensland's captain, with a closed in field, sought to drive home the advantage but the opposing skipper Ron James, retrieved the position with a sound and plucky innings to give his side the lead. At the close he was 64 not out and Johnson had taken three for 72.

INTER-COLLEGIATE BOXING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Inter-Collegiate Boxing Tournament will be held at the University Gardens on the 5th, 6th and 7th January 1950, commencing at 4 p.m. each day. Entries for the Tournament should reach the University not later than the 3rd January.

The weighing-in will take place in the Sports Department of the University on the 5th January 1950, at 10-30 a.m.

AUSSIES BEGIN WELL

Score 312 For 4 In 2nd S. African Test

CAPETOWN, Dec. 31. (PTI-Reuter): South Africa and Australia began the Second Test of the present Australian tour on the Newlands ground here today, only three days after Australia had won the first.

Before play began, Ian Johnson, the Australian off spinner, had a try out at the nets and was then included in the team. He has been suffering from a strained ankle tendon.

Johnson's inclusion meant that Australia fielded the same team as that which won the First Test at Johannesburg. South Africa were also unchanged.

Australia won the toss and batted first to score 90 for the loss of one wicket by lunch.

This was the second time that Hassett had won the toss in this series of tests and he did not hesitate to take first knock on a firm, well grassed but unresponsive wicket.

Arthur Morris, who failed to score in the First Test, hit a confident 42, including six fours, in 82 minutes during which the first wicket put on 68 runs.

A century stand for the second wicket between Moroney and Miller took the score to 172 before Moroney was caught by Cheetham but then Lindsay Hasset joined Miller and they raised the total to 209 before tea was taken.

When stumps were drawn for the day the Australians score read 312 for four wickets.

The scores were as follows:

Australia (1st Innnings): Arthur Morris c Watkins b Tayfield 42, J. R. Moroney c Cheetham b Mann 87, K. Miller b Watkins 58, L. Hassett c and b Mann 57, Harvey not out 55, Loxton not out 7, Extras 6. Total (for 4 wkts) 312.

NEW ZEALAND WOMEN BREAK RECORDS

WELLINGTON, December 31, (PTI-Reuter): Athletes broke five national records and equalled seven today when the New Zealand track and field championships and final Empire Games trials were held at Napier.

One of the best performances of the day was that of Miss Yvette Williams of Toago who bettered the 1948 Olympic Games distance of 18 feet 8¼ inches by three and 3 3/4 inches in the women's long jump.

The women's 220 yards record of 25.6 second was broken three times. Miss I J. Hart, Auckland, clocked 24.9 in the first heat, Miss I. Rower, returned 24.8 in the second heat and Miss D. Parker, Waikato, equalised Miss Rower's time in the third.

Exhibition Tennis In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec 31. (PTI): The Bengal Lawn Tennis Association in consultation and with the consent of the A.I.L.T.A. have drawn up a programme of exhibition tennis matches, to be held at the South Club tennis courts on January 2, it is learnt. Tennis celebrities like Dilip Rose, Sumant Misra, F. Ampon, Miss G. Moran and Mrs. P. Todd are likely to take part in these matches.

People IN THE NEWS

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

NEW DELHI, December 31.

The new Italian Ambassador, Signor Sydney Prina Ricotti presented his credentials to the Governor-General, Mr. Rajagopalachari today at a formal ceremony in Government House.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. Mohanlal R. Parekh.

His Excellency called on the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Birla House.

His Eminence Cardinal Gilroy, His Excellency the Most Revd. Leo Kierkels, the Rt Revd. Dr. V. Gracias, the Rt. Revd. Monsignor Carroll, Revd. Fr. McBready, Mr. J. Santos, Dr. J. Collaco, Dr. J. Alban D'Souza, Mr. J. S. Malelu, the Revd. F. D. Halliwell and the Revd. A. G. J. M. Bhatt came to lunch.

FIRST STEP IN ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

National Chemical Laboratory Completed: Inauguration By Prime Minister

NEW DELHI, December 29, 1949.

The National Chemical Laboratory of India which will be opened at Poona by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister on January 3, 1950, is the first of the eleven national laborotories which are to be established by the Government of India all over the country. The Laboratory had its inception in the Chemical Section of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research which was established in 1940 with Dr. Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar, F.R.S., as the Director. This Laboratory when fully equipped will be one of the best laboratories in the world.

The primary function of the National Chemical Laboratory will be to promote the application of scientific knowledge to industry. It is to serve as a link between the universities, the state and other scientific institutions of the country on the one hand and the industry on the other. The Laboratory would be engaged in scientific work, both of a fundamental as well as applied character, on lines likely to promote research in industrial chemistry, in technology and the chemical utilisation of raw materials.

Mr. A. R. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, First President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The late Mr. Ardeshir Dalal, First President of the Planning Committee of the National Economic Laboratory.

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Premilinary work in connection with the setting up of the Laboratory started in 1943 when a Planning Committee under the Chairmanship of late Sir Ardeshir Dalal was set up to plan out a scheme on the scope and activities of the laboratory. The Committee recommended that at the outset the Laboratory should have seven division including 1) inorganic and analytical chemistry; 2) organic chemistry; 3) chemistry of high polymers; 4) physical chemistry including electro-chemistry; 5) bio-chemistry and biological evaluation; 6) chemical engineering and 7) survey and intelligence. The foundation stone of the Laboratory was laid on April 6, 1947, by the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, premier of Bombay and since then the constuction of the Laboratory has gone on rapidly.

When fully staffed the National Chemical Laboratory will have a contingent of 115 scientists with another 75 persons to help in the administration, running of the workshops and in maintenance of other services. Prof. James W. McBain, F.R.S. has been appointed its first Director. The various Divisions in the Laboratory will also be under the charge of well-known scientists who have specialised in those particular lines.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

In the Laboratory, development work may take the form of improving old processes in the light of new scientific knowledge or of discovering new processes. The development of new processes would be carried on to the pilot plant stage with a view to translating laboratory investigation into industrial practice. The practical results thus obtained would induce the industry to adopt the process developed for largescale production. The Laboratory would keep itself in touch with the industry even after a certain successful process has been pased on to it. The difficulties, if any, experienced in the large-scale manufacture of the product would be referred back to the Laboratory and solution sought there. A living and vital link would thus be established between the National Laboratory and the industry.

During the War, in Laboratories of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, a number of problems were tackled. Fire fighting solutions, unburstable containers, Jettison tanks, lubricants from veyetable oils, gas proof cloth, building materials, plastic from horn waste were among the many articles produced and the Section also served as an agency for analysing and examining materials obtained from enemy sources. Investigation on products from cashew shell liquid, neem, etc., were undertaken and a number of hitherto unutilised materials of this country were put to the people's use.

INLAND LETTER FORMS

Cheaper Than "All-Up" Mail Charges

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Government of India propose to introduce shortly inland letter forms for transport by surface mail route at a rate cheaper than the existing "All-Up" Mail charges, it was learnt in Bombay today.

The object of the proposal is to provide fair postal charges for letters intended for local and short destinations in some parts of the country not covered by air.

The inland letter forms which, it is stated, correspond to inland air letter forms, will be charged an anna and a half.

HINDI TELEGRAPH SERVICE EXTENDED

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30 (PTI): The three Hindi-speaking provinces, U.P. Bihar and C. P. have been interlinked with Hindi telegraph service.

The service introuced in this Province from June 1 last is already in operation in Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur, Banaras and Agra.

Members of the public will now be able to make use of the service for places outside this Province—Gaya and Patna (Bihar) and Jubbulpore and Nagpur (C.P.).

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): About eleven million acres less maize will be planted in the United States in 1950 to avoid a surplus under the production programme announced tonight by United States Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan.

Target for 1950 is 2,627 million bushels compared with 3,337 million bushels in 1949 and 3,650 million bushels in 1948.

ORIGINATOR OF THE IDEA

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, F.R.S., Director Scientific and Industrial Research, who originated the idea of National Laboratories.

State And Citizens Must Foster Music

KATJU'S PLEA AT CALCUTTA CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The need for fostering Indian music which was the basis of their ancient culture and civilisation was stressed by West Bengal Governor, Dr. K. N. Katju speaking at the inaugural function of the 6-day session of All-India Music Conference at Orient Cinema Hall, Calcutta.

"I have no doubt," Dr. Katju said, "that in the coming years in Free India the State will play a more active part in fostering music and fine arts."

Bengal, Dr. Katju said, was the home of music, dance and arts and it was proper that the All-India Music Conference should be started here. Every community in India, Hindus and Muslims alike, had made great contributions to the development of Indian music. It was a matter of great satisfaction, he said, that the Conference had established a first-class music academy (Bhupendra Sangeet Vidyalaya) in this great city which had been working very well. He had no doubt that it would grow from year to year and hold aloft the banner of art and music in this province.

Urging the need for fostering of music, Dr. Katju said that in the olden days the nobility and the Princes used to patronise music and musicians occupied place of great honour and dignity in society. The old order was changing and in the new setup people should patronise this great art by not merely listening to the Radio or going to the Cinema Hall, but they must also take an active interest in music. Musicians could not live on mere air. They required substantial sustenance, Dr Katju said.

Sj. Charu Chandra Biswas in his presidential speech said that neither the Government nor the Calcutta University had so far done anything for music except the introduction of music as an optional subject for matriculation students. No arrangement had been made for teaching of music by these bodies.

Their fine arts survived. Sj. Biswas said, in spite of the fact that they received no encouragement from their erstwhile rulers, with the patronage extended by private citizens. That patronage must now be transferred from private citizens to the new State. The new State was theirs and encouragement of fine arts must be accepted as a solemn obligation by the State. It should be the duty of every citizen of India to co-operate with Government in this task. He hoped that in matter of encouraging musical education the universities in all parts of India would play their part too.

Welcoming the guests, Maharaja Srish Chandra Nundy of Cossimbazar, President of the Executive Committee of the Conference, said that they had started a music college in Calcutta where students were given education in music free. This was the first institution of its kind in India. The conference announced last year two scholarships.

Sj. Damodar Das Khanna, a member of the Conference Trust, said that it was a matter of great satisfaction to them that the Banaras Hindu University and another College had introduced music as a subject of study in their curriculum. He hoped that music would also be included in the curriculum of the Calcutta University. 150 to 200 students received music education in the college started by the conference. He was glad to be able to tell them that arrangements had been made to continue the award of two scholarships of Rs. 1100 each started by the Conference, for all time to come.

Sjt Birendra Roy Choudhury said that their free music college had been housed in its own buildings purchased at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs. Its prosperity now depended on the generosity of Government.

Earlier, the Education Minister gave away two Tansen-Vishnudigambar Scholarships of Rs. 1,100 each awarded by the Conference for instrumental and vocal music respectively and prizes to deserving students. The scholarship for instrumental music was won by Kumar Mrigendra Sing of Patiala and that for vocal music was divided between two candidates Sj. Balwant Rao Bhatt of Bhownagar and Sj. Narayan Rao Patwardhan of Poona, the former being a blind singer.

Resolutions expressing gratitude to Banaras Hindu University for introduction of Indian classical music in its curriculum and urging Calcutta University to introduce this music into its syllabus and give it an equal place with other arts and science subjects were adopted at the function.

EX-SERVICE MEN

NEW DELHI, December 31.

One thousand, three hundred and sixteen ex-service personnel were placed in employment during October 1949, it was authoritatively learnt here today.

Wanted Minister For Co-operation

R. G. SARAIYA'S SUGGESTION AT MADRAS CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 31. (PTI).

Addressing the 27th Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference here today, Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, warned against the danger of the co-operative movement being used as an instrument of party politics.

The danger arose from "the very popularity of the movement at presennt", Mr. Saraiya said.

The co-operative movement was all pervading It was recognised as a plank in the platform of all political parties, and its spheres embraced a substantial proportion of the economic activities of the people; it therefore transcended all political parties.

Mr. Saraiya suggested that in view of the importance of the co-operative movement, a "proper place" should be given to it in the organisation of Government itself by entrusting it to a Minister, exclusively in charge of it. His additional portfolios, if any ,should be such cognate subjects as agriculture or food

"I am glad to note that the importance of co-operation is recognised and most of the requirements are met in the set up of the Madras Government", Mr. Saraiya said, adding, "I am particularly glad to note that the Madras Government have already set up a co-operative advisory council, whose advice, I understand, is generally accepted by them".

CO-OPERATION AT CENTRE

The organisation of the co-operative movement at the Centre, however, left much to be desired. No Central grant had yet been given to the Indian Co-operative Union which had been formed to canalize opinions on co-operative questions, and to promote co-operative education and training.

Dealing with the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee Mr. Saraiya said it was strange that the Government of India should at this stage think of assisting commercial banks with a view to opening their branches in rural areas and to provide facilities for rural banking. If rural banking was to be encouraged and rural savings tapped, it could only be done through the co-operative movement.

RESERVE BANK'S ROLE

Mr. Saraiya expressed appreciation for the "increasingly useful role" which the Reserve Bank was playing in financing the agricultural activities of the co-operative banks, which obtained from it finance at the Reserve Bank rate of three per cent., less a rebate of one and half per cent. This accommodation was at present limited, under the Reserve Bank Act, to the purposes of "seasonal agricultural operations and the marketing of crops". It was necessary that the scope of the Act should be widened so that other commodities, such as dairy products, sugar and cotton, groundnuts, vegetable oil and oilcakes, would come within its purview. The Reserve Bank's finance should also be made available for all co-operative activities permitted under the Co-operative Societies Act.

MADRAS, Dec. 31. (PTI).

Inaugurating the conference, the Premier, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, declared that the co-operative movement, as shown by its progress in recent times, has vindicated itself "as the only panacea for the economic ills of the country".

About 500 delegates from all parts of the province attended.

SHAH OF PERSIA LEAVES U. S.

NEW YORK, December 31 (PTI-Reuter): The Shah of Persia left for home last night after a sixweeks coast to coast tour of the United States.

The Shah and his party of 15 took off from New York's Idlewild international airport in a special KLM Royal Dutch airline plane for Newfoundland. From there they will fly to Prestwick, Amsterdam, Rome and Teheran.

The plane is due to arrive in Teheran at 9-30 a.m. local time, on Tuesday after a three-hour stop in Rome.

The Shah, who spent four days in a New York hospital for a physical check-up, said the doctors had found "nothing very definite". "I can say that I feel very much better but must have another check-up in another six months".

CAUSE OF INDIA'S NEUTRALITY

Fear Of Domination By U. S. Capital

NEW YORK, December 31 (PTI-Reuter): India wants American aid but fears domination by American capital, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk (Negro) University, said on his arrival at La Guardia airport from Paris, after a visit to India and Pakistan.

Dr Johnson was a delegate to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held in New Delhi jointly with the Indian council of World Affairs.

"India and Pakistan want American aid greatly but want it through the United Nations", he said. "They are even afraid of President Truman's Point Four, because it stressed investment capital. They are afraid that, having escaped the colonial domination of England, they may find themselves under a fiscal and industrial power like the United States. That explains their neutral position on a great many issues"

REFUGEES GET 8,000 HOUSES

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31: Eight thousand houses for displaced persons were completed by the Rehabilitation Ministry, Government of India, in different refugee camps and colonies during 1949, a spokesman of the Ministry said here today.

He added that the Ministry during the new year would undertake some new schemes which would expedite the early rehabilitation of refugees in the province. Before the end of June, every refugee would be provided with a shelter. whether a mud hut or a "pucca" house.—(PTI).

ARMY TO KEEP BANIHAL PASS SNOW-FREE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31, (PTI): Indian Army engineers will carry out during this winter the two-fold task of clearing the snow and maintaining the Jammu-Srinagar road at the 9,000 feet high mountain pass at Banihal in Kashmir State, it was officially stated here today.

Newly imported American snow-ploughs along with bulldozers are kept at Banihal ready to go into operation.

Sugar Quota For Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31, (PTI): The Government of Bombay have decided to issue one lb. and two ounces of sugar per head per month from tomorrow, it is announced here officially.

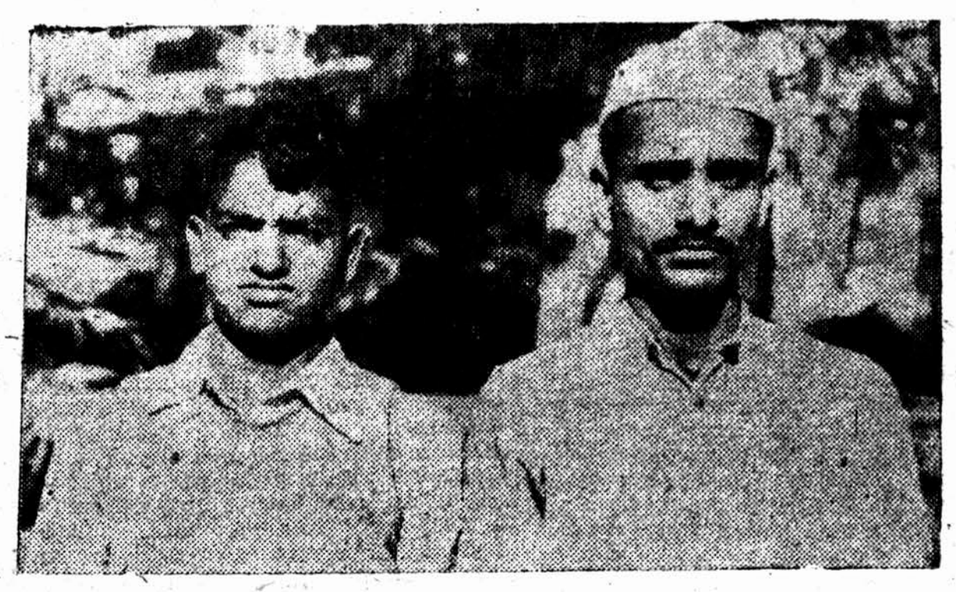
Jap War Criminals Repatriated

DJAKARTA, December 31, (PTI-Reuter): Dutch authorities revealed today that 630 Japanese war criminals were transferred from Indonesia to Japan on Monday a few hours before Indonesian sovereignty was proclaimed.

AWAMI LEAGUE DISSOLVED

CHHITTAGONG, Dec. 30, (PTI-Reuter): The local committee of the Awami League has dissolved itself and its members have joined the Muslim League.

RESCUED



Budharam and Satya Narain, two Mahajan boys (merchants) of Rajgarh, Alwar, who were kidnapped on December 18 by Banwari for ransom money. They were rescued when he was killed by Rajasthan Police on December 26.

NOTORIOUS DACOITS SHOT DEAD

Chandgi, Banwari and Shaitan Singh, the three notorious dacoits who were shot dead by the Rajasthan Police in a brief but brisk encounter on December 26. All the three outlaws were wanted in several cases of armed dacoity, murder and kidnapping. The Governments of Rajasthan, PEPSU and East Punjab had announced a reward of Rs. 3,000 for the capture of Banwari, dead or alive.

FUNERAL OF VICTIM

Funeral procession of Gokul Singh, constable of Rajputana police, who was killed by dacoit Hari Singh on December 17. Hari Singh was also killed in the same encounter.

GROUP CAPTAIN H. S. RATNAGAR

NEW DELHI: Group Captain H.S. Ratnagar who has just taken over the post of Senior Air Staff Officer of the RIAF Training Command at Bangalore was commissioned in the Indian Air Force in June 1940. He was an active member of the Bombay Flying Club even prior to joining the service and had qualified for flying licences A and A 1.

On the outbreak of World War II, Ratnagar volunteered for RIAF and after completion of training was first posted to the North West Frontier. Later, during the battles against the Japanese in Burma, he served with Nos. 1 and 2 RIAF Squadrons and when the mopping up operations commenced, moved in advance of the Indian troops from Cox's Bazar to Ramree and then to Rangoon.

First RIAF Officer to graduate from the RAF Staff College at Palestine in 1945 he later served with the Operation Group at Peshawar. Prior to partition and independence, when formations of the Air Force in India were being nationalised, he was promoted to the rank of Wing Commander to take over command of the RIAF Station, Poona. It was while the commanded the Poona Air Station that the three-day Hyderabad police action took place.

Prior to taking over his present appointment with the rank of Group Captain. Ratnagar was the RIAF representative in the Defence Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat.

MAJOR VIETNAM OFFENSIVE

SAIGON, December 31 (PTI-Reuter): Vietnam (Annamite autonomist) insurgents radio and the French military authorities today reported a major Vietnam offensive with stiff fighting in Tongking, the most northerly of the provinces of Vietnam bordering China.

Observers thought this a followup to the promise made by Dr. Ho Chi Minh the Vietminh leader, in a Christmas radio message, "the day is not far off when we shall sweep the colonialists from our country".

More Money For Zamindari Abolition Fund

LUCKNOW, Dec. 31, (PTI). Rs. 70,000 were deposited by the tenants in the Zamindari Abolition Fund on the spot at two meetings addressed by the Revenue Minister of U.P. Thakur Hukum Singh in Etawah district yesterday.

Rs. 35,000 were deposited at Phaphund. Collections at Bamhanpur exceeded Rs. 35,000.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted around Rs. 1600.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 31

The local Bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. Posh delivery Silver opened at Rs. 171-2 and improved at Rs 171-7 while Ready Silver business was also done at Rs. 171-7. Posh delivery Gold opened at Rs. 113 and improved at Rs. 113-2. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-6 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-8.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	171	12	0
Posh Dely.	171	12	0
Ready Gold	113	4	0
Posh Dely.	113	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

The produce market was again steady with increased demand for groundnuts and offices were keen buyers of Madras at Rs. 37-4. Bold were in demand at Rs. 36-12 while no business was possible in January at the fixed rate of Rs. 36-8. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	37	12	0
Bold Ready	36	12	0
Bold Ready	36	9	0
Bold January	36	8	0
Oil Bombay Mills	20	6	0
Oil Up-country Mills	20	3	0
Oil January	20	5	6
Oil February	20	10	6
LINSEED—			
Indore	35	2	0
Bold	35	0	0
February-March	33	12	0
March-April	33	2	0
April-May	32	12	0
Oil	21	0	0
CASTORSEED—			
January Delivery	23	14	0
Ready	23	10	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May delivery is 1411 cent points below New York May contract.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 30.

KARNAK—	
January	81.75+325
March	81.80+275
May	82.10+320
ASHMOUNI—	
February	76.20+220
April	75.40+220
June	74.10+210

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

120 Ready Japan	4	12	0
150 Ready Japan	4	5	0
120 Ready Italy	4	12	0
150 Ready Italy	4	4	0
150 D Box Dec.	848	0	0
150 D. Box Jan.	859	0	0

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Black Pepper: The market remained unchanged from yesterday with spots offered at 1.31 dollars a pound. Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.31 asked, January 1.25 Nom. March 1.19 Nom. May 1.18 Nom. July 1.18 Nom. September 1.18 Nom. October 1.16 Nom. White Pepper Spot 2.45 asked.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Pepper market was inactive with little disposition to trade owing to the year-end holidays. Black Lampong, January shipment, was offered at 8sh. 7 1/2d., per pound, White Muntok January at 15sh. 6d., shipping weight and White Sarawak at 16sh. delivered weight, c.i.f., basis ports. Offers of Malabar afloat at 1,020 sh., January at 950 and January/February at 940sh. per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom met no bids.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30.

Very quiet conditions prevailed on the Singapore Pepper market today, and ex-godown prices were unchanged with Black Lampong at 475 and White Muntok at 840 dollars per picul.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30 (PTI)—Over seven lakhs fifty thousand Congress primary members have been enrolled in Gujerat, Saurashtra and Cutch so far, the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, announced today.

Trade Buying And Covering In N. Y. Cotton Market

WALL STREET FIRM ON FORECAST OF DRASTIC EXCISE CUT

NEW YORK, December 30.

COTTON: Opening small gains were extended with virtually all deliveries touching new seasonal highs reflecting continued trade demand and shortcovering. The factors included optimistic export prospects, firmness of the cottongoods market, expectations of a higher mid-December parity price and a tightening in free supplies of spot cotton as a result of government loan. Year-end liquidation featured late in the afternoon trading while profittaking was noted in new crops based on technical and year end considerations. The trade supported old crops on the earlier bullish pointers. The market closed steady. Sales were 140,000 bales. An initial transaction in 1950 January was made after midday at 30.38 cents or nearly 30 points under the previous nominal closing price.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

March	30.78+06
May	30.61+08
July	30.00+05
October	28.39—07
Dec.	28.28—06
Middling Spot	31.56+09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

March	30.71+05
May	30.53+05
July	29.91+02
October	28.30+02
Middling Spot	30.45+05

New York cotton March highest 30.81 at 11-06 hours. Lowest 30.75 at 10-00 hours

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Expectations of a significant year end rally appeared to be fading following the failure of rails on Thursday to hold the day's peak and in view of further profit-taking and steady tax selling. Changes either way were mostly fractional. Department stores, however, were mostly higher aided by a 14 per cent gain in the dolar sales volume last week over the same period last year. The averages were industrials 199.66 and rails 52.67.

In the afternoon prices rallied mildly with the industrial average overcoming the 200 resistance point to a new 1949 peak. Motors were prominent as the output is expanding after model changeovers and the uptrend is expected to continue through the first quarter. Aiding the market sentiment was the renewal of opposition to any tax rise and forecast of a drastic excise tax cut in the next session of congress by the chairman of the senate finance committee. Gains ranging to one dollar or so were liberally distributed as some lagging groups came to life. The session closed firm.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, December 30.

GRAINS fluctuated irregularly with activity largely confirmed to year end eveningup operations. Wheat attracted some demand earlier in the session following reports of generally clear conditions over the southwest and small receipts. The demand for United States grains in the export department was described as quite with only a sale 240,000 bushels of maize to Holland.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.

March	2.18
May	2-11-7/8,
July	1.91-3/4
September	1.91-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 30.

2-1/2 per cent British Consols £70-1/4, 3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961 £93-1/2, 4 per cent Funding Loan 1960-90 £106-3/4, 3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952 £92-3/8, Chartered Bank of India £10-3/16, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £91-1/2, National Bank of India £32-3/4.

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 4,993.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

American Telephone and Telegraph 146-1/2, Amerex Holding Co. 35-1/2, Anaconda Copper Mining 28-1/4, Chase National Bank 35-3/4, Firestone Tyre 55-1/8, General Electric 42-3/8, General Motors 71-7/8, Ingersoll Rand 69, International Nickel of Canada "A" 27-7/8, National City Bank 65-1/2, New York Central Rail Road 11-3/4, Sinclair Corporation 23-1/4, Socony Vacuum Oil 16-3/4, Texas Corporation 60-3/8, Union Carbide 44-1/2, U.S. Smelting and Refining 37-1/4, U.S. Steel common 26-1/2, Western Union "A" 22-7/8.

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 2,090,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U.S. steel trading prices were 26-1/2 and 26-1/8 respectively.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Dec. 30.

LONDON: Silver spot and forward 64d., Gold bars fine per ounce £12-8-0.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Silver: Sales approximated 100,000 ounces at unchanged 73 1/2 cents an ounce.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Dec. 30.

Activity was restricted with most traders hesitant pending the uncertain outcome of the vote on Government's Budget. After a steady opening, values tended to fall off with the exception of minings which were firm reflecting the favourable position of the world metal markets. Internationals were similarly weak with the exception of Mexican Eagle and Belgian issues which managed to register small gains.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.

A firm trend was displayed although trading was generally restricted. Rubbers featured the list with exceptional activity in which gains were recorded. Plantations consolidated their position while constructions and electricities were firm.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.

A friendly tone was evident with Indonesians, particularly rubbers, showing increased activity and recording fair gains. Sugars and tobaccos also showed a greater turnover than recently. Internationals, however, were quiet with only minor price changes.

"Ned Lloyd" Line Extended To Indian East Cost Ports

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter) The "Ned Lloyd" Line, established jointly about a year ago by the Royal Rotterdam Lloyd and the Netherland Steamship Company, has been extended to take in Indian east coast ports up to Calcutta, it was learned tonight.

The "Ned Lloyd" Line originally operated between the Gulf of Mexico, up to the United States Eastern Seaboard harbours, across the Atlantic and through the Suez Canal to the Persian Gulf.

The Rotterdam Lloyd 8,099 ton steamship "Drente," which left New Orleans on November 10, is the first ship to sail on the extended line from the Persian Gulf to India.

She is due at Calcutta (after a call at Kuweit on the Persian Gulf) on February 1 next.

City To Get 7,000 New 'Phone Connections

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31. (PTI): Bombay will have 7,000 new telephone connections and Calcutta 5,000, under the new scheme which comes into force on January 1, it was officially announced here today.

A part of these connections is being reserved for public institutions, persons of medical profession, public men and deserving refugees.

According to the latest advices received in Delhi, the announcement said, the good response which the scheme received on the opening day in Bombay and Calcutta is being maintained. In Bombay the deposits till yesterday totalled Rs. 29,00,000 while in Calcutta Rs. 10.5 lakhs.

Priority under this scheme will be in the order in which the deposits are received.

The scheme is also being introduced in Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, and Amritsar from January 1, 1950.

Indian Jute For Argentine Wheat

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): A trade agreement between India and Argentina was signed this afternoon by the Indian Ambassador, Jamshed Vesugar and the Argentine Minister of Economy, Roberto Arce.

The agreement, which follows four months of negotiation, provides for the shipment of 50,000 tons of jute manufactures in exchange for the 390,000 tons of Argentine wheat. Deliveries are to be completed by August 31 next.

Two ships carrying jute are already on their way and a third is leaving next week, while plans have been made for Argentine wheat loading.

E. PUNJAB CABINET'S ECONOMY DRIVE

Further Voluntary Cuts In Salaries

SIMLA, Dec. 31. (PTI): Premier Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and other ministers and the Speaker of the East Punjab Assembly, have further voluntarily cut their salaries in pursuance of the economy drive in the country, it is learnt today.

The East Punjab ministers and the Speaker of the East Punjab Assembly will now draw Rs. 1,350 per month, thereby offering a cut of Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 100 announced earlier.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the Premier, who had offered a cut of 25 per cent in his salary of Rs. 2,000 from the time he took over charge, has made a further cut of Rs. 150 in his salary. The Premier will now draw Rs. 1,350 per month—the amount equal to other ministers of the Cabinet.

These cuts are effective from December 1, 1949.

NEW TREATY BETWEEN INDIA AND NEPAL

Modifications In Draft Suggested

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31. (PTI): The Nepal Government, it is learned, have suggested certain modifications to the draft treaty between India and Nepal which was sent to them by the Government of India incorporating provisions of previous treaties with that country.

Negotiations between the two governments are proceeding for the conclusion of the new treaty.

The Prime Minister of Nepal is expected to visit New Delhi in February when, it is understood, subjects of mutual interest, apart from the treaty, will be discussed.

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES TO ASSAM

Steady Flow By Road And Rail Kept Up

GAUHATI, Dec. 31. (PTI): Arrangements have been made for keeping up a steady flow of essential supplies into Assam from the rest of India following the inter-Dominion trade deadlock and the consequent suspension of goods traffic by rail and steamer through East Pakistan.

It is learnt that four special goods trains carrying essential supplies will shortly be run to Assam daily on the new Assam rail link. On their return journey these specials will carry jute and tea from the Province.

Besides this, 300 trucks will also transport essential foodstuffs to the Province daily along the Assam access road. A special officer is being appointed to supervise the transport of foods by road.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (PTI): The World Health Organisation is about to embark, in collaboration with the United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund (UNICEF), on a field programme of maternal and child care, beginning in India, Afghanistan and Thailand.

This was announced Br. Dr. Mani, Regional Director of W.H.O. for South-East Asia in his address of welcome to participants in the Symposium on Maternal and Child Health which opened this morning at the W.H.O. Regional Office in New Delhi.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

BY
S. S. Aiyar

THE aims and values of education have been stated differently by various thinkers; they varied from time to time and from civilization to civilization. One of the perennial problems of educational theory has been the relation between individual and society. Thinkers generally emphasised one to the exclusion of the other.

According to Plato, "Education is in fact, the drawing and leading of children to the rule which has been pronounced right by the voice of the law, and approved as truly right by the concordant experience of the best and oldest men." The fundamental maxim, in the words of Rousseau is "the first of all good things is not authority, but liberty. The man, truly free, wants only what he can have and does what pleases himself." Of recent thinkers, Sir Percy Nunn leans more towards that of individualism: "We shall stand throughout on the position that nothing good enters into the human world except in and through the free activities of individual men and women, and that educational practice must be shaped to accord with that truth." But the truth that an individual cannot exist apart from society cannot be ignored; the individual cannot receive his training apart from his fellows; the responsibilities of a man to his fellows cannot be denied. Hence, even an educational ideal of the development of individuality could be attained only when the individual learns to subordinate himself to the control of an ideal society.

March With Time

The two great wars have left men everywhere with three outstanding beliefs. The first of these is in Democracy; the second is belief in the value of Nationalism; the third is a belief in the claims of the individual (individualism). In a world actuated by such beliefs education has to be democratic, nationalistic and individualistic. As an outcome of the attention paid to these beliefs, radical changes are being introduced into the teaching process.

The structure of society has undergone a considerable change and changes in curricula have to be made responsive to changes in social structure and social values, and a teacher's task has come to prepare his pupils to play their part in a developing society.

Education should lay emphasis upon the development of children as individuals in natural situations, not on how much the child knows, but how he uses his knowledge in meeting the demands of situations; in short, pupils should be prepared for a steady and active participation in life.

Hence National advancement and Educational reconstruction should go hand in hand, for education is the biggest industry of a civilized country. No National advancement will be possible, unless the educational system is administered properly and efficiently and has the backing of a sound philosophy behind it.

In the educational administration prevalent in this country, good deal of time and energy along with finances is wasted in looking into details of educational administration and school curricula without even thinking of a philosophy that should form the background of the educational system. In fact, no philosophy of education has been propounded for the whole of India.

Three Fundamentals

Since the advent of freedom, each provincial administration has been reorganising its educational system on new lines of approach. As University education is in the hands of autonomous bodies, the provincial Governments have been concentrating their efforts only on Primary and Secondary school courses. Though Universities generally do not move as fast as national aspirations would like them to move in matters of reorganisation yet a few Universities are moving forward and introducing changes in the medium of instructin and the relative importance of the several subjects of their curricula. In the field of Secondary education, some provincial Governments have already taken the lead and have planned a thorough reorganisation of the courses.

But all reformers and reconstructionists have the three beliefs set above as their background. They have all recognised that education is something more than merely training for a living; every child that passes through a second must be imbued with a social sense. For any democracy to function it is essential that people must cultivate not only a sense of neighbourliness and social sense with the people around them, but also a sense of citizenship, by which one is keenly aware not only of his rights, but also of his responsibilities to the State of which he is a part.

Hence the essential needs of a system of education to suit our present day society are training for a living, cultivation of a social sense, and equipping our children with the knowledge and practice of the rights and duties of citizenship. These will be the fundamentals of any philosophy of Education which will satisfy India's needs and aspirations.

Moving In Old Rut

The Government of Bombay have been slowly but steadily reorganising their educational curricula, though not in a spectacular manner, and are trying to satisfy the three-fold aim of being individualistic, democratic and nationalistic. The principle of education through activity and experience which has been accepted all over the world as a sound one is being introduced into the educational system by the provision of one or more crafts in the first three years of the secondary school course but it is a pity to note that the benefits of this wholesome principle have not been availed of by most of the schools. English has been abolished in the middle school stage, but yet there are schools which persist in teaching English to children of tender age.

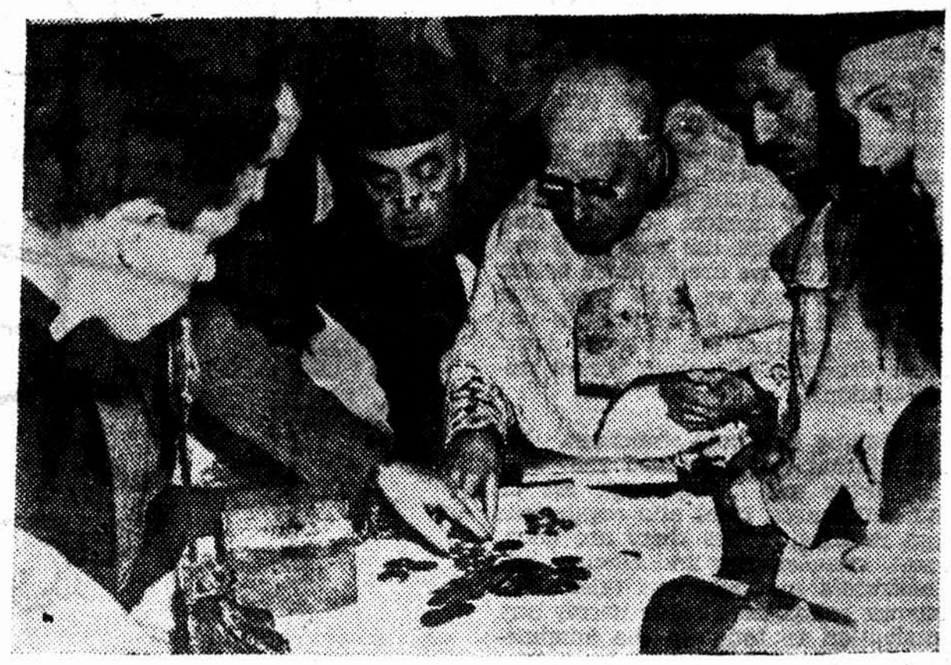
Though the principle that the medium of instruction in the secondary stage should be the mother tongue of the pupil has been accepted as an educational axim and has been laid down as a matter of definite policy by the All India Education Ministers' Conference yet we find a number of schools teaching non-language subjects through English; even a classical language like Sanskrit is taught through a foreign language, English. . . . .

The regulations of the S.S.C.E. Board and of the Bombay University permit thousands of candidates every year pass their Examinations and obtain the highest degrees without their knowing the alphabet of their mother tongue or of the regional language. The important subject of Civics which forms a part of the revised curriculum for middle schools has not as yet been introduced in many schools. In spite of the S.S.C.E. scheme providing for a number of optional subjects to satisfy a real educational need, most of the schools have been moving in the old rut of coaching pupils for the 'matriculation subjects'. An early enforcement of the adoption of several progressive principles formulated by the Government and its department of education and eradication of the existing evils adumbrated above will in due time evolve a sound philosophy of education without one being enunciated. Is it too much to ask the Educational Administration of the province of Bombay to look into these factors and pave the way for a truly individualistic —nationalistic —democratic type of education?

"It used to be that fall afternoons were splendid with bonfires. People raked their leaves onto the edge of the road and set fire to them, and all the small boys for furlongs around came running to tend them, acolytes of a smudgy, smoldering faith. Today people deposit their leaves in soggy piles in a back corner of the yard, making something scientific and disagreeable called 'humus'. This may be fine for next spring's gardens, but is fatal to the autumn happiness of youth".

—CLIFFORD SMITH.

A CATHOLIC CEREMONY



Among the ceremonies connected with the Holy Year in Rome, is the recognition of the Holy Doors at the four principal Cathedrals or Archbasilicas—a ceremony which was carried out prior to their opening on Christmas Eve. The latest recognition is that of St. Mary Major's—and the ceremony consisted of the removal of a zinc box from the base of the inner door. The box was embedded into the door at the closing of the last Holy Year 1925 and contains a number of medals and scrolls of the Pope.

Once the ceremony is performed—the door is opened to give access into the Cathedral of the pilgrims who are to make the visit during the Holy Year. It stays open till the end of the year when it will be once again walled up—to remain closed for another 25 years—being re-opened in far-away 1975.

PHOTO SHOWS:- The zinc coffer has been removed from the marble container and the medals are checked. The prelate with the white cape holds scroll in his hand.

TRIBUTE TO SIR H. S. GOUR

Interesting London Incident

★

By G. V. Chandwadkar

THE passing away of Sir Hari Singh Gour, eminent Indian educationist, distinguished publicist and jurist, at the ripe old age of 84, recalls an interesting London incident, which caused considerable commotion in the House of Commons.

It was June, 1941, when Sir Hari Singh was a victim of the Nazi Blitz over London. Bombed out of his home, Sir Hari Singh sought refuge in a small private hotel where the landlady turned down the proposal firstly on the plea that he was a "coloured" foreigner and secondly that Indians were unable to use furniture in English homes without dabbing it with "grease spots."

Questions were asked in the Parliament and the former Viceroy, the late Lord Willingdon, and Lord Hailey, that well-known "friend" of India, had occasion to use strong words in condemning the "reprehensible manifestation of colour prejudice", but Mr. Herbert Morrison, the then Home Secretary, pleaded his inability to intervene as the incident related to an unlicenced private hotel. He, however, had no doubt that the House would support him in expressing the strongest disapprobation, on the alleged grounds of discrimination against a British subject. Next day, Sir Hari Singh wrote a letter to the landlady—whose name remains till today unpublished—to clear any misunderstanding caused, but he never got a reply nor an explanation.

Sir Hari Singh, born at Saugor, in the C.P., on November 26, 1866, was the son of Thakur Thakat Singh Gour. After receiving his early education at Government High School, Saugor, and later at Downing College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple, London.

A social reformer, a good speaker, and a well-known poet and writer, he

Late Sir Hari Singh Gour
—Sketch by G. V. Chandwadkar

was the first Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and also its first Hon. D. Litt. In 1936, he was the Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University and was President of the Nagpur High Court Bar Association and Nagpur Municipal Committee. He was a leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly from 1921-34, and was a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill 1935, and was Chairman of the Quinquennial Conference, Universities of the Empire, 1936.

A regular contributor to English magazines, he has written books on law, religion, philosophy and politics. He also wrote a number of poems. The veteran educationist was also a great philanthropist.

In 1946, when he founded the University of Saugor, of which he was the Vice-Chancellor, he donated a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Today, after his death comes news that he has left over a crore of rupees for the same 'varsity, in his will—almost two-thirds of his estate.

FORECAST ABOUT 1950

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Pt. DEV DUTT SHASHTRI,
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

WILL DELHI DO SOME STOCK-TAKING?

CHRISTMAS is the time of stock-taking.

1949 was the year of lights and shades and shadows were darkening over Indo-Pakistan relations with the passing away of the year.

Bright spots were provided by the passing of the Constitution, by the integration of the States, by the maintenance of Law and Order and by India's decision to stay in the Commonwealth.

Economic instability, financial stringency and growing tension between India and Pakistan were the principal black spots. There was a general downgrading of standards—business, administrative and moral. Revival of economic confidence, however, was noticeable towards the close of the year.

Looking back to the year, the picture is not very dark. The Congress rulers of India have learnt to behave as responsible Ministers. They no longer make irresponsible speeches. In fact, they spoke considerably less than they did even in 1948. They have learnt the gentle art of gulping down their slogans and their past statements. India would definitely turn the corner, if a "Miss a Speech" movement was launched in 1950.

The most disturbing feature of the year was the downgrading of administrative standards. It might have been a police state, but the fact remains that the British left behind one of the most efficient administrative machinery in India. Today it is in shambles. It is breaking down, brick by brick.

Let me quote the Finance Minister, Dr. John Mathai in support. Initiating the Devaluation debate in the Union Parliament, he said: "The more I think of the economic problems with which we are faced today, the more I feel that at the bottom they are not really economic problems but problems of administration. What we are up against is a slowing down, I was almost going to say a breakdown of our administrative system, a gradual disintegration just at the point where the administrative system comes into direct contact with the masses of our countrymen. If we are to make better contribution than we have been able to do so far, what is required is not intellectual analysis but to settle down to the drudgery of good, honest administration."

In making this bold statement, Dr. John Mathai had clintched the real issue. Fine and impressive set of laws, ordinances, rules and regulations mean nothing, unless there are good, honest, conscientious and efficient administrators to implement them. The Congress rulers have made hardly any contribution to tone up the administrative machinery of this country. The rank and file have done their worst to disintegrate it. Dr. John Mathai's cry was a cry in the wilderness. He was not taken seriously.

The craze for Commissions, Committees and Conferences has created confusion worse confounded. It may be news that the Linlithgow Report on Agriculture, now out of print, still remains an authority to solve India's Agricultural ills. The literature on planning poured out in bluebooks should occupy a good-sized shelf. And yet more and more Committees are appointed to recommend plans. The scheme to set up a Planning Commission is being vigorously pushed up. One charm of past is that it is past, and a report is forgotten as soon as it is made. For, the progress depends on forgetting and not on remembering things. No body should, therefore, be blamed for forgetting the Rowlands Report on Bengal Administration Before he became India's last British Finance Member, Sir Archibald Rowlands enquired into the Administration of Bengal, which even then was sinking into mud.

Story Of A Report

Here are three quotations from the Rowlands Report:—

"We are naturally exercised to see that our report does not suffer the same fate as many of the reports of Committees which have preceded us during the last 20 years. We asked for a statement showing how many of the recommendations of the Committees (other than Retrenchment Committees) which had been appointed by the Government in the last 20 years had been adopted. The replies which we have received up to the date of signing our report have been far from complete, but they show clearly that the deliberations of our predecessors have had little influence on the course of events. In one of the replies sent to us relating to a Committee which reported some five years ago, it was stated that one of its recommendations was receiving the attention of Government and that another was under the earnest consideration of Government.

"It is a sad commentary on governmental methods of working that five years should elapse before a firm decision is taken one way or the other on the recommendations of a Committee.

"We have every reason to think that this delay is largely due to the way in which reports of Committees have been handled in the past. The practice seems to have been to cut up the report, paste the various sections on interminable broadsheets and refer them for separate examination by the branches of the Secretariat thought to be immediately concerned with particular recommendations.

"This is no way to treat the report of a Government Committee. We strongly urge that a senior officer should be placed on special duty immediately, charged with the task of obtaining the decisions of the Cabinet on the principles involved in each of our main recommendations, and thereafter be made responsible for seeing that appropriate action is promptly taken to implement the Cabinet's decision and for reporting to the Government when, in his view, action is being unduly delayed."

(ii) "The outstanding impression gained by any one who studies the administrative machine in Bengal is the almost complete absence of co-ordination between its several parts. Now co-ordination, together with decentralisation, the establishment of clear and precise lines of authority and the fixing of levels at which decisions are taken, are the main principles of organisation, whether in business or in Governments.

"At present, it appears to be nobody's concern to supervise and co-ordinate the business of Government as a whole. It may be objected that the Cabinet itself is the machinery for the co-ordinating of Government business, but, meeting at intervals and provided with only a part-time Secretary, it is clearly ill-equipped for the purpose. The Cabinet's business is policy not management.

"In particular, there is no mechanism or agency to ensure that those activities of Government which are directed to a common end and which should, therefore, be interwoven and interlocked are closely and constantly co-ordinated."

Endemic

(iii) "Petty corruption on the part of minor officials appears to be endemic in Bengal as it is in most other parts of India. With such exceptions, however, it is generally acknowledged that, formerly, the Public Service in Bengal enjoyed a high reputation for integrity, but that, in recent years, the position has greatly deteriorated, especially since the war began seriously to affect India. The war here, as elsewhere, breeds conditions which make money-making easy. Particularly did this become so when the supply of commodities became so short that Government was forced to grant licences to trade in them. The possession of a licence became a thing of high value and dishonest and unscrupulous persons did not hesitate to offer bribes in order to secure the licence to trade in the commodities affected. The power to grant licences was in many cases in the hands of temporary staffs not versed in the traditions of the Service, with no prospect of a permanent career in it and provided with an opportunity for making easy money which many of them found it impossible to let slip.

"War conditions thus provided the opportunity, but it cannot be denied that it became all too easy for dishonest men to seize he opportunity of illicit gain by reason of two things, namely, (a) ill-advised administrative action; (b) defects in the Law which make detection of offences difficult and which provide inadequate penalties for convicted offenders."

Licensing Scandal

"To take these two points in turn. The power to grant licences to deal in commodities in short supply was conferred on subordinates and temporary officials, with little or no attempt being made to lay down rules prescribing to whom and in what circumstances licences should be granted. The commodities being in short supply, common sense would suggest that permits should at least have been confined to reputable 'bona fide' dealers in the commodities concerned. Indeed, the sensible course would have been, as was in fact done in the United Kingdom, to reduce rather than to increase the number of authorised dealers. Nothing of the sort seems to have been attempted in Bengal, and people, often of ill-repute, rushed in to obtain permits to purchase commodities in which they had never dealt before and in which they had no intention of trading, except in the black-market. The profits obtainable were so enormous that applicants for permits had no hesitation in offering bribes far too tempting for officials on relatively low rates of pay to resist.

"So widespread has corruption become, and so defeatist is the attitude taken towards it, that we think that the most drastic steps should be taken to stamp out the evil which has corrupted the Public Service and public morals. Anything less is a denial of justice to the poor people of the Province, who comprise the bulk of its population and who, in the end, have to pay for the bribes which go to enrich the unscrupulous and the dishonest."

Ayyangar Report

The Cabinet, according to reports has been holding an "Akhand" session during the week to take decision on Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's Report on the Governmental machinery. The basic principles of this Report has been already been commented upon by me in these weekly notes. It will be noticed that the plan evolved by Shri Gopalaswamy lacks the direct approach to the basic problems confronting this country at present. Then again, however perfect the top structure may be, the efficiency and effectiveness of the system would depend on the base coming into contact with the masses

The Rowlands Report has laid considerable emphasis on the issue of corruption. The Government of India has a special Police Branch to deal with corrupt servicemen. It may be a mere coincidence but the percentage of convictions is largest amongst lowest paid staff. No comments are needed.

One view here is that the Congress should have set an example by weeding out men who were not above suspicion from its own ranks. The Labour Government in Britain enhanced its reputation a hundred-fold by instituting a public enquiry against one of its own partymen. A similar enquiry in India would have hushed the wagging tongues. Leaders may not know of it, but the reputation of Congress is not very high amongst the masses on this score.

'THE EXPECTANT FARMER'

Kennedy in The Arkansas Democrat

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JANUARY SESSION—1950-51.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT:—(1) Wireless Telegraphy, (2) Radio Servicing Engineering, (3) Radio Mechanics and (4) Telegraphy (Postal & Railway Standard). This Institute has been selected by the Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs, as one of the Examination Centres for the All-India Examination in Wireless Telegraphy. Final Examination in Telegraphy (Railway Standard) is conducted by the Asst. Supdt. of Telegraphs, E. I. Rly. RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT:—(1) Assistant Station Master, (2) Booking Clerk, (3) Goods Clerk, (4) Ticket Collector and (5) Guard's Duties. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:—(1) Shorthand (Pitman's System—English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Oriya, Assamese, etc.), (2) Typewriting (Touch System—English, Bengali & Hindi), (3) Book-Keeping (Junior & Advanced), and (4) Accountancy HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY Viz.:—(a) A.C.C.A., (b) A.C.W.A., (c) London Institute of Bankers, (d) Indian Institute of Bankers, (e) Railway Subordinate Accounts Service, (f) Establishment of Divisional Accountants, (g) London Chamber of Commerce, (h) Institute of Book-Keepers, London. OTHER COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS Viz.:—(a) Secretarial Practice, (b) Mercantile Law, (c) Company Law, (d) Cost Accounts, (e) Economics, (f) Income-tax Law & Practice, (g) Auditing, (h) Precis-writing and Drafting, (i) General Commercial Knowledge, (j) Commercial Correspondence, (k) Costing, (l) Business Methods, (m) Commercial Arithmetic, (n) Commercial Geography, (o) English Composition, (p) Inland and Foreign Trade, (q) Currency and Foreign Exchange, (r) Banking Law and Practice, (s) Civics, (t) Insurance.

NOTE:—Lectures on Wireless Telegraphy begin from 25th January, on Radio Servicing Engineering and Radio Mechanics from 16th January, and on Preparatory Courses from 18th January/1950. For other Technical, Railway Transportation & Commercial Subjects, students can take admission at any time. Ladies also admitted. Morning, Day & Evening classes. For Prospectus apply with -/4/9 ps. Postage Stamps to the Principal.

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DEMOCRACY AND THE COMMON MAN

DOES U. S HANKER FOR AN ELITE?

By IRWIN EDMAN

ONE of our conventional beliefs in a democratic society is that we do not believe in an elite. In theory at least we have rejected distinction by mere fact of birth, though some of us refer still proudly to first families or to being descendants of those who came over in a small, apparently crowded ship three centuries ago. In theory and in public utterance we have rejected plutocracy, though the obeisance we pay to wealth is still very marked. And despite the lip service we pay to learning we have not taken an aristocracy of intellect too seriously, or perhaps even believed in it at all.

Until recently we were a pioneer civilization and some of the myth of a pioneer civilization still persists with us. Many tycoons in air-conditioned offices in skyscrapers in metropolises still talk of free enterprise as if they were hacking away at a wilderness with patience and brawn. We are furthermore a nation devoted to gadgets and practicalities, and to this day we remain suspicious of the contemplative, the dreamer, the speculative mind. Though we tolerate thinkers when secluded in universities, we certainly do not think of intellectuals as an elite as our leaders, our masters or our dream image of distinction. No, neither wealth, birth, nor mind in our society seems to constitute for us an elite, a superior class, a chosen few. Something of the contagion of the ideas of the French Revolution is still with us. We do not call each other Citizen So-and-So, but we still feel that each is equally as one, and roundly declare that all individuals are equal. The inquiring reporter consults everybody as to international policy, atomic energy, socialized medicine. The common man and his judgment has become the moral court of last appeal.

Yet the fact is that even in our commitment to equality we are not quite easy about the implications of democracy, and we betray an anachronistic eagerness to have an elite.

It has long been cause for amusement that royalty is nowhere so warmly received as in the United Sstates, and in various ways we recognise patents of nobility among ourselves.

Deference to wealth has not vanished among us, and solid citizens to a good many people still suggest shirts stuffed with blue chip stocks or bonds. There is still a feeling, despite all our boasts of equality, that family heritage does matter, and lately we have been told by T. S. Eliot (and there are some who have listened closely) that it matters a very great deal. And the almost religious ceremony we make of college commencements, the deferences we pay to academic honours, Phi Bet Kappa keys, and LLD.'s, is a sign that the cult of distinction has not vanished among us. Failing all else we make a royalty of movie stars or executive-looking handsome men who pose in the advertisements as men of distinction.

The Snob In Us

All this may be explained by saying simply that there is a natural snob in all of us. Even those of us who think we are pretty good cannot help looking for and toward our not impossible betters. And it is here that the paradox of democratic idealism becomes evident. There are some things about the equalization aspect of democracy that have for a long time now depressed and discouraged and even dismayed some of those who have been the blindest defenders of freedom and justice involved in the democratic ideal. In the confusions present we sometimes yearn for an elite who might clearly and gladly be accepted as leaders In the standardization of a society where all are equals, we long for those to whom we can look as genuine exemplars of excellence. We have come to suspect that equality may come to mean, perhaps has already come to mean, equality of helplessness and chaos, that we are all equally in the same boat and that the boat is drifting, or sinking. We have come to feel that we have achieved equality at the expense of individuality, that we are coming into an age where we are all equally dull and all bleakly indistinguishable. We are not the first to have such fears for the future of democracy.

Emerson long ago looked with a jaundiced eye on the growth of regimentation, on the spread of democracy. That perceptive and patrician mind De Tocqueville, with all his sense of a new world and of possibilities on the American continent, saw as one of the more dangerous possibilities the spread of mediocrity and undistinction. The caucus, the ballot box, have been celebrated as instruments for freedom; they are, as we have many historical occasions to know, the instruments of machine politics and of demagogues.

Meanwhile our physical machinery has given us mass individuals as well as mass consumption, and communication itself, in the large-scale machinery of syndicated press and movies for the millions, has given us standard patterns of action, feeling, and thought that are nothing less than alarming.

Mass Appeal Slogans

Even our vaunted faith in education has reduced education to mass standards of mass production. In certain state universities there are classes in history consisting of twelve hundred, and overflow audiences listening to a professor over a loud speaker. It is nothing to read of a university graduating four thousand students in one day. In the early nineteenth century, liberals could place the hopes of democracy in the spread of popular education. It was hopefully assumed that to know how to read was to know how to think When radio began it was assumed that broadcasting was still, and would be still, another instrument by which enlightenment and vision could be communicated to millions. Print and radio broadcasting and television are still great instruments, but the vogue of the comic book and the gossip columnist, the wisecracking comedian and the soap opera is hardly testimony to the raising of distinction and excellence in our society. It is not the wisest writers and speakers who have the wisest audiences. Nor are we altogether to be encouraged by the large figures of book clubs and best sellers. The success and serenity books, the guides to salvation, the sex-spiced historical costume novel, these are not calculated to encourage those who have hopes for democracy, any more than are the tabloid newspapers and the routine Hollywood movie.

This discouragement with the second-rateness of democracy among us is not a new thing Shortly after the First World War it became a fashion among the young writers and artists to flee the American scene, the term itself being used as something between sadness and contempt. the American scene connoting the tasteless, the cheap, and the dull. It was simply another name for the modern and the new. They found that speed, largeness, standardization, dullness and mediocrity were not confined to this side of the Atlantic The movement toward the large scale, the standardized, the equalized, the mechanized, are not phases of American life only. They are part of the increasing socialization and increasing mechanization of the modern world.

The very social and legal mechanics which are bringing security to ordinary men are tending to make life itself more ordinary, rigid, and commonplace. This has become the century, not of the common, but of the commonplace, man.

Obviously a great many people have come to feel that something more is needed to justify life, to give it meaning, to give it beauty and joy, than a bare security, minimal equality, and that rough, mutual decency we call justice. Without these things life is disturbing and neurotic. With them, as we are beginning to find out, it can be dull. We have come on the whole to wish to insure all citizens against unnecessary insecurity, against the socially reducible terrors of old age, of illness, and unemployment. We wish human beings to be safe against the major terrors of tyranny and suppresion. But to be well housed, well fed, well clothed, is not to live with joy; to be able to live without threat of war is not a guarantee that a peaceful life will be worth living. It is not certain that if people are left free to speak their own finds, they will have anything to say.

It is conceivable that we may achieve a world free from war and from want and that in that world life might not be worth living. We may have all the conditions of a good life for all, but the color, the vivacity, the distinctiveness which render life interesting may have utterly vanished.

It is not impossible to imagine a society so standardized that it would be totalitarian under a familiar name; that name might be democracy. Indeed there is evidence that in our fright about the threat of Communism, we may all be herded into a narrow, fearful conformity. The great ogre we have now constantly in mind is regimes of political regimentation. But there are subtler forms of regimentation, too—those of the machine, of standardized advertising and gadgetry, of mass production of taste, as well as of goods. Occasionally middle-aged or older people speak wistfully of the grave of a day that is dead, of the patrician values of an older world and a more settled and more aristocratic civilization. They are not speaking altogether sentimentally, however sentimental be the desire to ape the conditions of a society no longer in existence, or to pretend that we can revive the conditions out of which a patrician art flowered and a connoisseur taste grew

Something has gone from our lives in the way of the love of excellence; something has vanished from the social scene in the way of a class, the passionate few, in Arnold Brett's phrase, who persist in caring for the best in art, in thought. in feeling. in imagination.

Democratic America has always, I think, given evidence, not least by its addition to college education, that it believed a tradition of excellence and a cultivation of distinction could, through education be kept alive. The "commencement" exercises we hold annually have become symbols of our faith and our commitment to the training of a group of men and women, who if their training took, could with propriety be regarded as an elite, a choice group, concerned with choice things and values, a group who might, not through delegated powers or authority given to them, but simply by virtue of their own persuasive taste and judgment, become distinguished leaders and shapers of our national life. College graduates, it need hardly be pointed out, have in no way after graduation or before it seemed except by financial accident, to be an elite. I once heard an eminent philosopher say he had given up teaching because he had begun to meet students to whom he had given A's ten years previously. But the ideal of college education remains none the less a part of the American faith that democracy can train its own potential best.

Common Or Commonplace

But those who fled these shores found to their dismay that what they thought was peculiarly American was the period in which Sinclair Lewis gave us "Babbitt" and "Main Street", the epoch when we discovered the emptiness of life in Middletown. Disenchanted observers, like George Santayana, could write with only half-affectionate disdain of our childish love for bigness and speed, and of that constant restless movement we mistook for progress.

Counter To Atom

In what sense may it be assumed that the educated may be our acknowledged leaders, the true elite in our society? Not, I think, because they are trained to be technical experts, or are on the way to becoming such.

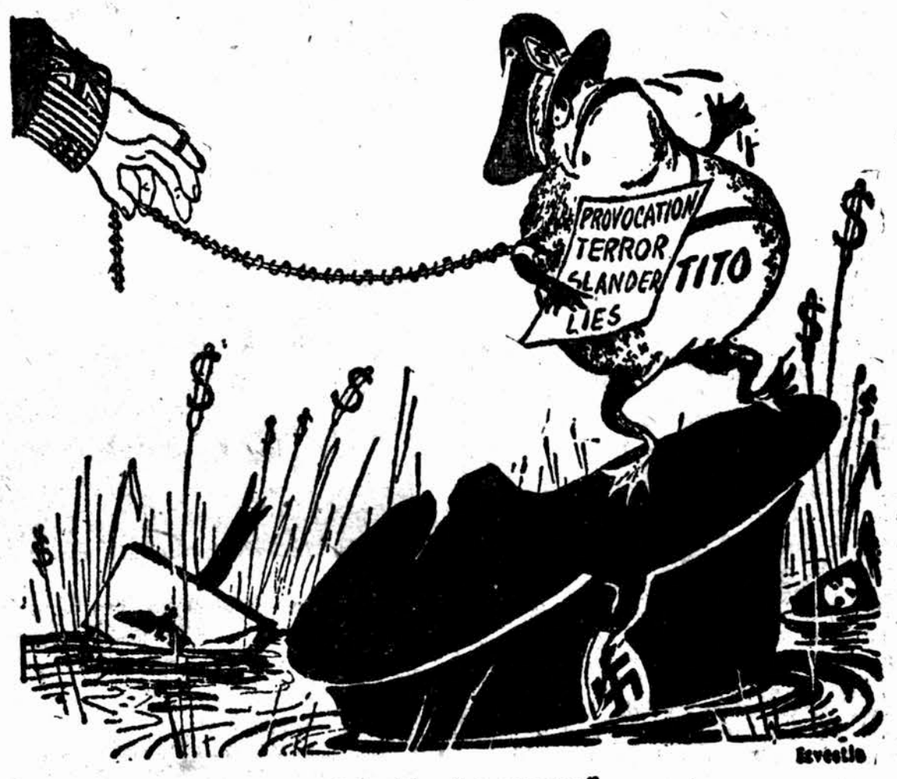
The atomic age has dramatized the fact that technique without moral leadership can simply give us streamlined and super-efficient instruments for disaster. The genuine elite can be leaders by example, by giving evidence in their own lives of what life may mean in the way of significance, order, harmony, or truth, and making contagious these values for others.

There is no doubt that we long for leadership not simply practically, but morally. Their lives seem to many today imperilled, and where not imperilled, fruitless. It is an urgent question to many minds whether civilization is imperilled or whether it is worth saving. We look eagerly to find examples of lives that are worth living, or minds that are worth listening to, or moral guidance that is worth following. If genuine leadership is lacking, as the tragic events of the last generation have shown, men will follow false leaders. If the glory is absent, we will have to follow a false and rhetorical illusion of glory. But there is evidence, too, that the note of authenticity has its spell, and men will listen to those who, in the wonderful old phrase of the New Testament, speak with authority, the authority of disinterestedness, of devotion to the excellent in life. in art, in letter.

There are some uneasy critics of the contemporary scene who see no hope in the democratic process itself, who are certain that equality of opportunity means the reduction of all to the lowest level of the least competent or the least distinguished. They

(Continued on page 29)

TITO THROUGH RUSSIAN EYES



"In a Fascist swamp."

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE New Year has come round once again. I wish all my sisters and brothers the best of health and happiness now and throughout the ensuing three hundred and sixty-five days and ever anon!

I realise we have gone though miserable moments, and who knows terrible times are yet ahead? But we shall not be deterred on that account—we shall continue our march for the fight of the Evil, and face the world as it is—at last to achieve the Good that is God's!

We have been saying at the advent of almost every year that the world seems to have lost its peace. And truly, has it not lost Peace more than ever now? Hunger and discomfort are rampant, and the poor little boys and girls have also to sail in the same boat, and to suffer—indeed, for no fault of theirs

All the same, we shall not lose our hearts. We shall be bold and strong, and resolutely drive out the Devil from our midst. Thus will the Right reign supreme! None but you, Little Children, have the power to do that—for the Kingdom of Heaven is Yours!

There is lot of mirth and merriment amongst you. And you know the art of giving better than receiving. Scatter, therefore, your Happiness generously, so that all may share it. Let your smiles and laughter help the world to get out of Darkness, and shine brightly....

May this New Year prove fruitful in all possible ways—to us and all around us. May Happiness, which seems to have lost its way, come to stay in the world for ever and for ever! Amen!

HORSE PLAY

A horse "stole" the saddle off a boy's bicycle recently.

The lad dismounted from his machine and entered a shop, and when he came out he saw two men "wrestling" with a cart horse. Then, to his consternation the boy observed that his bicycle had no seat!

The men eventually recovered the saddle, but not before it had been chewed.

MOON CRATERS

When the Moon's surface is observed through even a moderately-powered telescope it is seen to be pitted by numerous circular holes or craters. The higher the power of the telescope the more craters are seen, ranging from examples 150 miles across to others the size of a bowling green.

Ever since Galileo turned his first telescope on the Moon, and thus laid bare the craters, there has been much speculation as to what caused them. Volcanic activity was a favourite explanation, but now an American investigator definitely rules this out. Instead he points to meteorites as the probable cause, and mentions the vast meteoric crater in Arizona. This is over 4000 feet wide and 700 feet deep, and is perfectly circular in shape. Other meteoric craters are in Texas, Kansas, Argentina, Siberia, and the Baltic island of Oesel. In addition, one was recently discovered in Australia which is nearly 3000 feet in diameter.

These are definitely known to be of meteoric origin, but there are numerous others which are so old that they have completely lost the appearance of a crater, and so cannot be identified. Weathering would obliterate many, but on the airless surface of the Moon they would remain stark and fresh for untold ages. The meteorites, while large by common standards, need not be of immense size; it has been estimated that a body travelling at 20 miles a second on striking the Earth would blast a hole 60,000 times its own volume, and the resulting eruption would be in the nature of an explosion. The crater would always be perfectly circular, even when the missile struck at an angle, and a certain definite ratio of depth to diameter would be observed. This ties up well with cratering caused by bombing in this country

Though millions of meteors are entering the Earth's atmosphere every minute, most of these are microscopic. Millions of years ago, however, both the Earth and the Moon encountered a fusillade of fair-sized rocks and debris, the remains of a broken-up planet. This gave rise to the well-known craters of the Moon, though the similar crater of the Earth have long since been weathered into extinction, with some exceptions.

WORLD CALENDAR

If your birthday is on March 31, May 31, or August 31, it will automatically disappear if the United Nations establishes the new World Calendar; for these dates would be abolished—you would have to celebrate your birthday on the day before.

The World Calendar Association has been seeking the support of the British Government for the new calendar which, it has been proposed, should be discussed at the Fourth Session of the U.N. Assembly.

Under the World Calendar the solar year would be divided into four quarters of 91 days each—364 days in all The first months of the four quarters January, April, July, and October, would each have 31 days, and the remaining months 30 each. The odd day out, the 365th, would be called Year-End Day, or World's Day, and would be a holiday.

Leap-Year Day would be another solitary one, not belonging to any month. It would be interposed, every fourth year, between the end of June and the beginning of July.

The new Calendar would have many advantages. A date would fall on the same day of the week every year and public holidays would be permanently fixed. Thus Christmas Day would always be on a Monday. But we should need another rhyme to replace Thirty Days hath September....

It is claimed that there is strong support for the new Calendar in more than 40 countries.

WELL, REALLY!

Mr. Portly and Tingle were sitting on the wall and wishing that the sun wouldn't keep going behind the clouds. And then it began to rain.

"Quick! Along under the pear tree", said Tinkle. "We'll be sheltered there." So they scooted along the wall and sat under the overhanging pear branches.

But very soon the rain came through.

"Quick! Into our bicycle shed!" cried Mr. Portly. So off they dashed again and slipped through the half-open door. But the rain went on and on.

"I'm going to have a snooze in the

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

A Happy New Year to everyone
(Little Shobha)

lid of this mower," said Tinkle presently. "The grass left in it will make a splendid bed."

Mr. Potly watched him curl up cosily, wishing all the while that he had thought of it first. Then he began to hunt round for some place for a snooze for himself.

After a bit he spotted the big basket strapped to the front of Ann's bicycle, and, scrambling up, he found it full of wrapping paper from her last shopping trip. Scuffling right down underneath it, he curled up happily to sleep.

Presently the rain stopped, the sun came out, and so did Ann to get her bicycle to go an errand for Mummie.

It was rather dark in the shed and she wheeled out her bicycle without paying much attention; and Mr. Potly was so fast asleep that at first he thought it all part of his dream. He didn't move even when Ann moved off.

But suddenly, up he popped, took one wild look round and leaped out into the road.

Ann nearly fell off with surprise.

"Well, really, Mr. Potly"! she said as she propped up her bicycle and ran and caught him. "I don't expect you'll sleep there again!"

And he never did.

NOT SO ODD

Fumed an angry old fellow named Knight,
"My boots feel uncomfortably tight."
Said his daughter, "Poor Dad,
It's no use getting mad,
But you're wearing the left on the right."

A CURIOUS SUM

Can you find out how this sum is worked? Add all the figures from 1 to 9, and from the total take away 50, leaving one-third of the original total.

Answer: 45(XLV). Take away 50(L), leaving (XV)15.

A CHEERUL TUNE

What tune makes everybody glad.
Yes, even when they're feeling sad?
I think this would apply to you—
Good for-tune, don't you feel it's true?

SAGE SAW

Life consists not in breathing but in enjoying life.

DOUBLE REASON

Father was scolding his small son.

"Everything I say to you goes in one ear and out of the other.'

"Is that why little boys have two ears?" asked the small son.

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Pahar Ganj Unit of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has started a 'night-class', which was inaugurated by Shree S. S. Mathur, Director of Education, Delhi Province. The Hauz-Qazi Unit organised a 'film-show' for their members. The Subzimandi Unit has planned to organise a 'Bal-Mela' in the 'Roshanara Gardens', today and tomorrow: The Mela is expected to be on a large scale, and some National leaders are also expected to visit it.

The Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Honorary Patron of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—visited the office of the Bihar Balkan-ji-Bari recently, accompanied by Pandit Prajapati Mishra, President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, and saw the various collections made by children and the literature. He chatted with the children asembled there, to whom sweets and fruits were distributed. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya remarked on the occasion: "Balkan-ji-Bari is a growing institution. The children of the day have inherited a free India. It is up to them to make it independent in every sense. No one can tell, except the astrologers, who amongst them are destined to become the rulers of the future."

Who have not yet joined this great movement? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms right today, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.

WHERE TO GET OLD SCHOOL TIE

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I WENT into an outfitter's the other day to get myself an old school tie. I consider it my duty to sport this tie whenever possible. My present example having become somewhat shabby, I had promised myself a new one. Accordingly I entered the outfitter's and demanded one, writes the Commentator in "London Opinion"

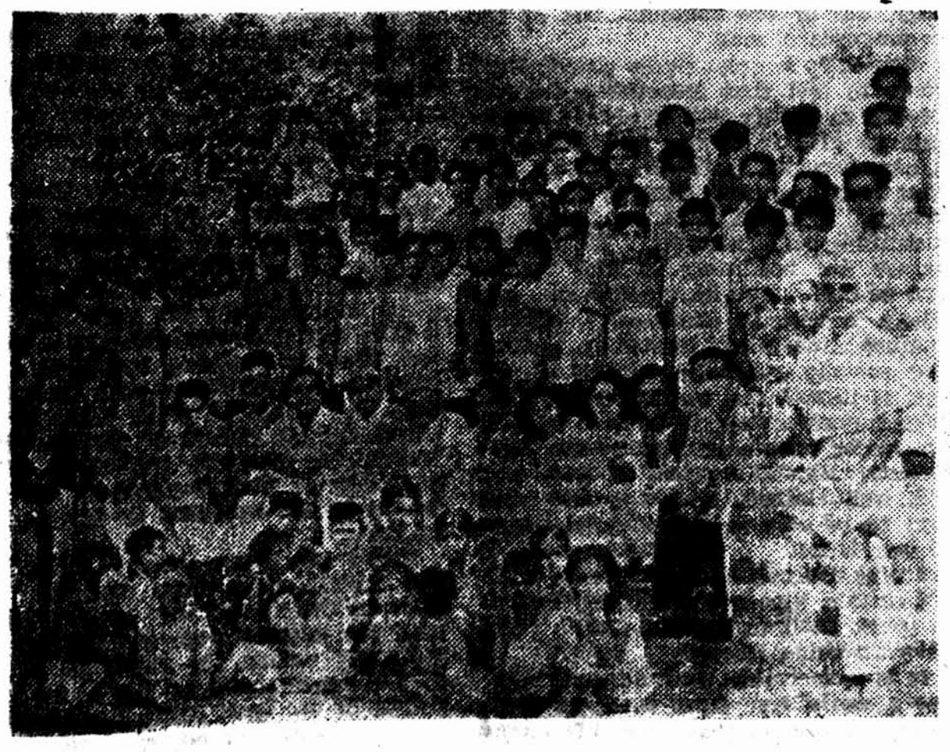
I was surprised to learn that old school ties are in such short supply as to be almost non-existent, the majority going for export (!) Well, we are getting used to this sort of thing, but I hadn't gone far before I saw the very object I was seeking. Not, unfortunately, in a shop window, but on the neck of a muscular 'ndividual with a face of endearing ugliness, rather like the late Wallace Beery's. I really did want a new tie and so I stopped him.

"Pardon me, sir," I said courteously. "Would you tell me where you bought that tie?"

"Sure, bub," he beamed, "I bot it at Bogelquist's on Main Street, Poughkeepsie. Dey got a million of em—college neckties like de British lords and dooks wear, de guy said." He fingered the tie. "You go to dis school?"

I said that I did and we went and had several drinks on the strength of it. He was an American taxi-driver, it appeared, who had won a trip to Europe on some radio quiz programme. Nice chap—particularly as he gave me his tie before we parted. He had dozens of old school ties, he said, all different.

I saw him again yesterday, wearing an Old Harrovian tie. However, if Mr. Churchill doesn't mind, I'm sure I don't.



Boys and Girls of the Nasik Balkan-ji-Bari.

WHO WILL DECIDE NIZAM'S FUTURE?

By L. G. KHARE

TWO significant events presaging the political progress of Hyderabad took place during the time I was there again. The beginning of last month brought in happy tidings. I was over there to watch how far the stupendous efforts made by influential persons behind the scenes to persuade the contending factions within the State Congress to cease their quarrels would succeed. I could also observe how the change-over from a military governorship to administration under a chief minister would be welcomed by the Mulkis.

It is indeed a happy augury for the future of Hyderabad that the quarrels have been patched up and no opposition was offered to the election of Mr. Bindumadhav as President of the State Congress, replacing Swami Ramanand Teerth. A little bird from Delhi whispers to me that if such good sense had prevailed eight months ago Hyderabad to-day would have had an interim government as representative of the various political parties as possible

The other event which caused no little astonishment to the vocal section of the people of Hyderabad State was the lowering down of the military flag symbolising the abolishing of military government and the hoisting of the Indian Union flag in its place at an imposing ceremony when General Chaudhary handed over the reins of office to Mr. Vellodi who functions, not as the governor of a province, but as the chief minister of the Nizam. But the flag of the Asafzahi dynasty was not in the picture. Does this mean that Hyderabad is already an integrated part of the Indian Union? This was the question put to me by several people.

It was pointed out to me that the Indian Union Government has adopted a varying policy in its treatment of Bhopal, Mysore and Hyderabad. Bhopal, after a lot of shilly-shallying, did accede. Mysore has already had some kind of representative government. From the 16th of December the Maharaja of Mysore decrees that the Constituent Assembly of Mysore shall be its Legislative Assembly, but in the case of Hyderabad the change-over to government under a chief minister has taken place under a Firman issued by the Nizam. A constitutional lawyer of eminence had a number of queries to put in this regard. If, in fact, Delhi gives the directive, which is, as in duty bound, obeyed by the Ala Hazrat from King Kothi, Hyderabad, why this farce of a Firman? We are, he said technically a sovereign state. He objected to the headline "Hyderabad joins India" under which a newspaper of considerable distinction in South India had splashed the news of the departure of General Chaudhary and the abolition of the military governorship. As the word Firman indicates, the Nizam, in his opinion, has not agreed to any instrument of acession. To say that Hyderabad has joined India is therefore incorrect.

Anomalous Status Of Hyderabad Constituent Assembly

A Grievance

As matters stand at present, the Nizam's Firman having declared that the constitution passed by the Constituent Assembly of India shall be the constitution of the State of Hyderabad, it will be as the Firman points out for the Constituent Assembly which will come into being in that State to function as the Legislature of that territory. But there is an intervening period between now and the 26th of January when the election of the provisional president of the Republic of India will take place.

While the representatives of Kashmere and of Mysore are already in the Constituent Assembly of India to take part in the election there is no one from Hyderabad. That is to say Hyderabad is not even now an integrated part of the Indian Union.

This is a position which is deeply resented by those elements in the State which are deeply conscious of the harm done to its political advance by the unseemly quarrels that continued amongst leaders of the State Congress with the result that, in regard to its governmental structure, Hyderabad remains today what Mysore was when Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar was its Diwan with a cabinet of yesmen.

But there is this difference. The Mulkis ask whether local talent and administrative ability are so entirely absent in Hyderabad that the Government of India should have chosen to foist upon it a Vellodi instead of a Chaudhary as the chief instrument of its wishes and that amongst the members of the new Cabinet the key positions should still be held by two men imported from abroad? Why was not Mr. Bakle made the chief minister, the other portfolios being held by non-officials truly representative of public opinion? Or is it the case that a search for talent was actually made but proved to be fruitless?

There is dissatisfaction over a moot point. In order to have as few of the enclaves as possible after the merger of states within the Bombay Presidency, the Hyderabad Government and the Bombay Government have agreed on the exchange of hundred villages each. It may be that some of the villages under Bombay's jurisdiction are not at all willing to be transferred, like sheep from one pen-fold to another, to enjoy the blessings of Hyderabad rule. It is the case that some villages at present in Hyderabad territory would have liked to retain their present position. Were the villagers ever asked whose rule they would choose?

So the inhabitants of the State of Hyderabad will live under the Nizam's rule with his Firmans until such time as the Hyderabad Constituent Assembly meets and decides about—what?

Will this Assembly be entited to say, first and foremost, that it wants the Asafzahi dynasty to end?

A constitutional lawyer tells me that it will have no such right, because the Firman as issued by the Nizam should convince one, the Nizam himself is the "derivative source" of that body and as such it is beyond its competence to nullify the very existence of that source.

But he says, when the British left India they left the paramountcy over the states not to their agent, the then Government of India, but to the peole of India. And the people is always sovereign. The present Government of India took action against misrule in Hyderabad on behalf of the people of India. And it is they who must shape political policy in Hyderabad. They have made it clear that the Constituent Assembly of the Hyderabad State will decide on democratic lines the future of popular government in Hyderabad. But who is to decide the Nizam's future?

Rajaji's Visit

The visit of the Governor-General of the Indian Union to the Hyderabad State was well-timed. It gave satisfaction to the Mulki population and cleared up two points. Rajaji in his statesmanlike utterance gave an assurance that there was no idea as yet of disintegrating the state and made a pointed reference to the fact that for many centuries the various elements in the state, although belonging to three different linguistic groups, had built up a common culture and a tradition which it would be unwise to demolish.

So Hyderabad will remain an integrated part of the Indian Union but will retain an autonomy of its own. The Nizam has every opportunity now to develop himself as a constitutional, thoroughly democratic ruler, under the powerful aegis of the Sovereign Indian Republican Government. From the international point of view the position he achieves has a wide significance. A lawyer versed in International Law tells me that according to Westlake, an authority on the subject, the relations between the British power in India when it ruled this country and the Indian States were "sui generis." In fact this meant that it was "force majeure" by which the British power retained its paramountcy. The relations between Delhi and Hyderabad now have every chance of developing under a civilized concept. But it depends largely on how far the Constituent Assembly of Hyderabad moulds and shapes itself.

THE ELITE AMONG US

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(Continued from page 25)

pine for a privileged class of aristocrats who shall impose their values and perhaps their political principles on those naturally inferior to them. T. S. Eliot, to whom I have earlier referred, explicitly asks for a revival of a class society, wherein a class of superior persons shall lay down the moral and cultural values and laws for all the rest. On the other hand, there are those who feel that in the interests of genuine democracy we must rule out the expert, the superfined, the aesthetically precious. We must all be rulers and yield authority to none. And in the field of art and literature and thought we must avoid what cannot be made available in the simplest terms to the rudest mind.

Thus Tolstoy wished to rule out of art everything that the simplest untutored peasant could not understand. And the fear of the high-brow and the esoteric has become almost a mania in America, so that even college graduates seem embarrassed to mention Shakespeare or Wordsworth or Thomas Browne and often pretend to love boogie-woogie rather than confess to a love for Bach.

The democratic faith is a subtle and courageous adventure in hope. It is a belief to which all our widespread higher education is testimony, that we believe there is the possibility of distinction and the sense for distinction in all human beings, that education can in a democratic society make the ordinary citizen live beyond his ordinariness, and aspire toward excellence of life, to recognize it when he sees it, and to emulate it as far as he can. There is an analogy in secular lives, which are impossible to more worldly persons, but which are examples of the levels of generosity and sacrifice to which human beings can aspire, and in the light of which they can live. Higher education in a democracy aims to produce distinction and to make the love of it contagious. The educated may function as persuasive examples of the disciplined, discriminatory mind. Nor do I mean by distinction eminence and mere public acclaim. I mean distinction in the sense of distinctiveness.

The goal of life is individuality, individuality not as competition and assertiveness, but as the realization of one's own qualities and capacities in one's own special way. It is such a distinctiveness as artists exhibit in their work, and saints in their lives, thinkers in their thinking.

Yardstick Of Freedom

A democratic society is successful just in so far as it nourishes such distinctiveness; individuals rich in quality of life are the best fruits of education. A democratic society is successful in its approach to freedom if the conditions of political freedom nourish an atmosphere of spiritual freedom, in which every citizen is not only a part of commonwealth, but has a realized life of his own. It is one of our proudest hopes that a college education can help to produce a class, to whom distinctiveness of life, a sense for the best will survive. For such a sense of excellence can gradually affect the whole of our conduct and our lives in America. It was a notion by which Plato set great store, that the very quality of the colours and light and lines among which people lived affected their characters and their society. In the same way a love of the best nurtured among a sizable part of our population will be a leaven for all of it.

The true elite will not be those who are birth or priviledge-proud, but those whose lives are choice by reason of their habitual choice of the best that is in them, and who, by habitual choice, try to exercise the most characteristic life that is in them. For social equality and freedom are merely conditions for the exercise of the more vital freedom of life.

The freedom of a bird is to sing and to fly; the freedom of individuals to become fully human, to live at their own peak of excellence and capacity, to be at once ordered and spontaneous.

Human Values

I began with a brief, and I fear despiriting, survey of the ways in which democracy makes for mediocrity, equality makes for dullness, and security for mechanical conformity. I have tried to suggest the ways in which distinction is the implicit goal of democratic education, distinction—if it is not too strained a paradox to say so—for all. If there is not, as some of the more romantic nineteenth-century prophets predicted, a God in each of us, there is yet in each of us—and this is the essence of the democratic faith—a possibility of scaling those heights of life, an achievement deserving of no less a name than divine.

The truly elite among us are those who recognize the gleams of divinity where they appear, and make those gleams the touchstones of action and feeling and thought, and dedicate their work or their lives to communicating the same glowing vision to others.

There is no reason to suppose that democracy and distinction are necessarily enemies. Widespread education is making us more widely sensitive to excellence, more eager to have excellence itself more pervasive. Art, music, and ideas have larger audiences and more discussions than existed only twenty-five years ago. There are, clearly enough, enemies of the best in the very machinery by which we insure equality and justice. The largeness of the scale of our national life makes a certain minimal regimentation inevitable. But we are learning to watch out for the enemies of life and fulfillment: bureaucracy, impersonal machinery, merely material distribution of material goods. We are becoming aware that in making men equal in opportunity, in the very machinery of doing so we may make the opportunities of rich individual life wither. It is the positive function of education in a democracy to promote those activities wherein human beings come to fruition as individuals. Individuals are most human when they are most humanistic. Man is most himself in art and in thought. Not everyone can be an original artist or thinker. But many can be educated to disinterested and undistracted criteria of judgment in these matters. We can keep alive in a democracy a sense of human values, and in so doing will be alert to keep human beings free to be their best, their most creative, their most individual selves. What is security for but to give human beings their chance to achieve their full stature of humanity?

(Irwin Edman, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, is author of "Fountainhead of Freedom", "Philosopher's Quest," and other books. The substance of this essay was a commencement address at Goucher College in 1949.)

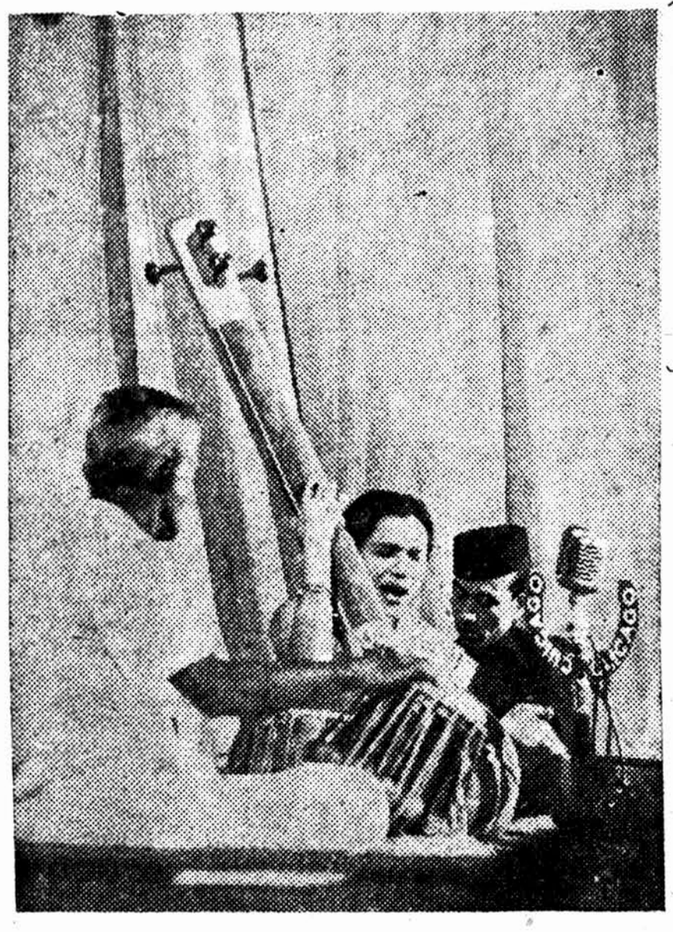
Automatic Pilot Works Miniature Controls

Controls consisting of a minature column and a knob, the whole no bigger than an ordinary inkstand, have been used in some experiments in taking off and landing the Airspeed Ambassador, one of the new types of British aircraft that are to be used by British European Airways.

The aircraft was one of several that have been fitted with an electric automatic pilot. The minature controls work through the automatic pilot and the full-scale controls need not be touched.

GREETINGS

Ian Mikardo, M.P., in the London 'Tribune' remarks that "high-level humour sometimes crops up in strange places. I saw a choice specimen the other day in, of all places, a public urinal. One lime-washed wall of it was literally smothered from left to right and from top to bottom with drawings and writings of the usual type, some lewd and some just silly—wisecracks, autographs, doggerel verse, and all the rest of it. And right across the bottom of the wall in big, bold letters, some wag had written: 'A Merry Christmas to all our readers!'"



(Left) Anjani Lolekar snapped in a typical absorbing moment during her exquisite musical performance.

(Right) Mr. B. G. Kher (right), Mr. B.V. Varerkar the Marathi dramatist and Mr. K.M. Munshi on the day of the performance of 'Kulavadhu'

LATE MR. YUSUF R. PATEL

Great Loss To Indian Insurance

A prominent personality has passed away from the Insurance world and the social circles in Bombay with the sudden and untimely death at the age of 44 of Mr. Y. R. Patel, Manager of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., which occurred at 7-45 p.m. on 22nd November last at his residence after a day's brief illness. The sad news came as a shock besides to his relations to a host of his friends in the East and the West.

Born in 1904 of a staunch nationalist family he was the second son of the Dr. Rajabally Patel and the grandson of Dr Ismail Janmahomed. Spending his childhood in Europe and then starting as a St. Mary's boy in

LATE Mr. YUSUF R. PATEL

India he completed his education in England and at the age of 23 he was selected for training as an officer by the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., in 1927. After his period of apprenticeship in India he was sent abroad for two years for specialised training with a leading insurance firm in London.

On his return he made a modest start as Secretary of the Lahore branch of New India from where he was soon transferred to Calcutta as Manager. He held this post for fourteen years and by his able management and untiring efforts built up the Company's business in Calcutta. He was actively associated with the tariff asociations which control general insurance business and vigorously represented the cause of Indian Insurance. He was one of the very few foreign-trained officials of Indian companies and was the first Indian to be elected as Chairman of the Calcutta Fire Association and the Calcutta Insurance Association

Extensive Tour

In 1946 Mr. Patel was transferred to Bombay as Manager in which capacity he undertook an extensive tour of Europe and the Eastern countries. He came to be looked upon as an ambassador of Indian Insurance to international markets. The loss of a man of his experience and ability is a very heavy blow to Indian Insurance.

Apart from his sound business acumen the qualities of his head and heart were widely appreciated by all who came into contact with him. He had an urbanity of disposition and geniality of temperament coupled with an amiability of nature and keen sense of humour. The zeal, the solicitude and the earnestness with which he discharged his duties as officer friend and guide has left an indelible mark on the minds of the staff his colleagues and admirers.

He leaves behind a daughter 13 years old, his wife who is the daughter of the late Mr G. R. Khairaj, Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and a large circle of relatives and friends to bereave his irreparable loss.

PANORAMA OF 1949 IN RETROSPECT

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(Continued from Page 10)

the spirit in which it has been accepted

State Language

Reviewing the question of State language, the Congress Working Committee laid down on August 5, the view that during a period of transition which should not exceed 15 years, English might be used at the Centre and for inter-provincial communications, provided that the state language would be progressively utilised until it replaces English.

The Constituent Assembly decided to refer this controversial issue to a Committee

But the Drafting Committee came out with a compromise formula on August 22 that Hindi in Devanagiri script should be the official language of the Union. It also carried a vital proviso that for a period of 15 years from the commencement of the new constitution the English lauguage be continued to be used for official purposes of the Union. Again the House took this issue on September 12 and Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar moved the compromise resolution that stood in the name of Dr. Ambedkar. The motion favoured both Devanagiri script and international numericals.

Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru lent his usual powerful support the following day to the move in a marathon speech when he said: 'We are on the threashold of a linguistic revolution, and we have to be careful that we give it the right direction, the right shape, lest it go wrong..." The House accepted the compromise formula and thus Hindi in Devanagiri script had been installed as India's 'lingua franca'.

Hindustani which was originally backed by the Congress Working Committee at the inspiration of Gandhiji had been ultimately abandoned partly due to its Persian orthography. The international numericals are of Indian origin and, therefore, there need be little surprise if the House had rightly responded to the sense rather than the sentiment in spite of the thick wall of vociferous opposition put up by the Tandon group

World Fund Loans

To rehabilitate India's war shattered economy and help the country in orderly development of her natural resources and in progressively raising the standard of living of the teeming millions, the impressive dollar loans extended to India by the International Monetary fund are some the most outstanding financial commitments of our nation during the year under review.

The first loan of 34 million dollars for the reconstruction of state railways was announced by the World Bank on August 18. The loan was for a term of 15 years carrying an interest rate of 35 per cent. Amortization payment calculated to retire the loan by maturity would start on August 15, 1950

With a specific view to improving the agricultural production in general and to meet the cost of agricultural machinery needed for the reclamation of the weed-infested lands, in particular, a second World Bank loan of 10 million dollars was announced on September 29. The loan was for a term of 7 years carrying an interest rate of 2½ per cent plus commission at the rate of 1 per cent which is allocated to the Bank's reserve fund. Amortization payment will start from June 1, 1952.

Another loan ear-marked for the electrical installations of the Damodar Valley Project will shortly be announced, the preliminaries having been concluded but recently.

Besides, the Prime Minister's tour in U. S. in October had left a deep impression on the Wall Street dollar lords, who are likely to spread their tentacles to India with ample capital.

Gambler's Throw

The most sensational gambler's last throw in the history of Commonwealth finance was the pound devaluation by Britain, to be followed, for mutual advantage, by the Commonwealth countries

On September 18, Sir Stafford Cripps announced in a world-wide broadcast the devaluation of the pound sterling from the rate of 4.03 dollars to the pound to 2.80 dollars.

As a member country of the Commonwealth with its financial edifice tied to the apron-strings of Britain, India had no other advantageous alternative but to follow suit. Pakistan's decision not to devalue her rupee was announced as late as September 28. It is, however, too early, as it is bound to be hasty, to pass a final verdict on the correctitude or otherwise of India Government's wisdom in following Britain's leap in the dark. if it be one

Nehru's Visit To U.S.

Pandit Nehru's whirlwind tour in the U.S. and Canada, lasting about four weeks, was one of the major and colourful events of the past year.

The goodwill tour, which commenced on October 11 has gone a long way in forging a new and enduring link of cordiality between India and America, the sentinels in the old world and the new. No visitor had made such a rich and lasting impression as Nehru did on the American public. The spontaneous affection and welcome shown everywhere by the cheerful people are too green in our memory to require recapitulation.

During the course of the tour, Nehru delivered three major speeches — at the U. S. Congress on October 13, at the Columbia University Special Convocation on October 17 and at San Francisco on October 31. The outspoken and weighty pronouncements made by the Indian Prime Minister should have given a fair, if not complete, picture of the latent dynamism of free India, and her key-role in international councils, by virtue of her geographical position, future potentialities, and immense man-power.

The Nizam

The Nizam of Hyderabad signed the instrument of accession on November 24. The Firman issued on the occasion assumed a changed tone, in keeping with the march of events. The signing of the formal accession of the state to the Union brings to a happy close a long saga of an unsuccessful feudal struggle. Maj.-Gen. Chaudhuri, the Military Governor, made his last bow towards the end of November. His administration earned all-round praise for honest, efficient and impartial conduct during the post-'police action' days. Salient among the silent reforms he carried out was the absorbtion of the privately-owned 'Jahgir' lands of the Nizam into the Government administration of the State

Draft Constitution

The Constituent Assembly of India charged with the noble tosk of moulding a constitution for India concluded its Herculean labour on November 26. The time it took i.e., nearly three years would pale into insignificance when it is recalled that the 395-article constitution, authenticated on November 27, is the most voluminous document of its kind in the world. The gratitude of the nation is due to the ingenuous combine in the Drafting Committee and Dr. Ambedkar in particular. No better and briefer tribute could be paid to him than Seth Govindas's who rightly hailed him "the Manu of Modern India" on the floor of the House.

Kashmir Deadlock

The Kashmir conflict continues to eat into the vitals of the two-dominion relationship. After a tortuous course of prolonged negotiations, the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan did not achieve anything worth recalling but its prompt reporting at Geneva on its failure.

The Commission's partial attitude and soft corner for our neighbour across the border has not only complicated the already tense situation but also in the main reflected on the prestige of the world organisation. Gen. McNaughton, President of the Security Council, has stepped into the scene in the third week of December. But India had already made known her stand on certain declared fundamentals, which she could not afford to surrender

With Pakistan's hold-up of India-bound jute on December 24 and India's retaliation, it has to be inferred that the two dominions are heading towards a new clash in the new year. Warmindedness is natural to a state born out of blood and tears. But India nurtured in the tradition of Buddah and Gandhiji prizes the value of peace and as such it is hoped that the Government of India and the United Nations would strive to bring back peace to the land of beauty that Kashmir is.

SHOULD THE 'UNFIT' BE STERILISED?

FACTS AND FICTION ABOUT FEEBLE-MINDED

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

I see that the Bishop of Birmingham is reported to have made a speech in favour of sterilising the "unfit", in which he stated that 90 per cent of feeble-mindedness is hereditary. I know that such speeches are often misreported; and I will do the Bishop the favour of supposing that he did not make the statement in question, though he must have said something fairly like it. For the statement is not only nonsense; it is damned nonsense. That is to say, it is the kind of nonsense which leads those who believe in it and act upon it to the state of moral degradation which the Bishop calls damnation, and which was found among the persons employed by the Nazi Government in the wholesale murder of people judged to be "unfit" or "minderwertig".

The statement that any particular percentage of cases of a condition are hereditary is almost meaningless. No competent geneticist would use it. If it means that most feeble-minded people have had a feeble-minded ancestor, it is no doubt true. But then, so have most normal people, if not all. If you know enough about your ancestors you will always find some below par. For example, the King had several ancestors who were judged to be mad in the middle ages. But the most fanatical Republican would not give this as reason for deposing him.

If it means that most feeble-minded people had a feeble-minded parent, it is absolutely untrue.

For example, Grundy followed up the parentage of 158 mentally defective children in East Suffolk, England. Six per cent had a parent who was so defective as not to be able to earn a living. Twenty-five per cent had a parent who was unable to get much from an ordinary education, but was able to do a useful day's work.

But the Bishop need not go outside Birmingham for evidence. The report of the Special Schools After-care Sub-committee in that city for 1933 describes 345 school children, one or both of whose parents had attended a special school for mental defectives. Only 25, or about one in 14, of these children, were themselves at special schools, or reported as for special school examination. Another 64 of these children were backward; but most of them were normal, and a few were going to secondary schools. Incidentally 13 of these children had both father and mother "feeble-minded". But only one was going to a special school, though another was backward, and may have been sent to one later. So, if the Bishop had had his way, 320 ordinary children would not have been born, in order to prevent the birth of 25 defectives.

The Facts

The facts about mental defect are as follows. A few children grow up as idiots, who cannot learn to speak or to wash and dress themselves; or as imbeciles, who can talk a little, but cannot do any work without very close supervision. They often have a marked physical abnormality, such as a small head or extra fingers. Idiots and imbeciles are generally much happier in an institution than a home. They should certainly not be allowed to breed, because though their children are mostly normal, they cannot look after them They generally have very slight sexual emotion and if they are in an institution, there is no need to sterilise them, even if this were thought desirable were they at large.

Feeble-mindedness is not a biological notion, but a legal one, a number of children are classed as feeble-minded because they cannot keep up with the school lessons. This number reaches its maximum between the ages of ten and fifteen. After this it falls off. The boy or girl who was so bad at reading that he or she was sent to a special school, may become quite a competent labourer or cook. Some of them may even make good in highly intellectual professions. The great French landscape-painter, Claude Gelee, could not learn to read. One Fellow of the Royal Society could not read till he was 11, and if his parents had been poor, would have been sent to a special school.

To suppose that because a child cannot learn to read, he or she will be no good for anything else, is as silly as to suppose that he is no use as a citizen because he cannot sing in tune, or cannot draw. Some of these children who are described as feeble-minded, turn out to be quite good at some fairly skilled job. Others seem to be pretty stupid all round, but not necessarily useless. As Penrose puts it, writing of such people: "A striking feature is their apparent incapacity for being bored with an occupation; and provided some simple manipulation can be taught, the defective is perfectly happy in continuing the same simple manipulation for days and years without change... in a regular, even very monotonous emloyment, they learn to be useful and worthy people."

I do not myself think that even useless and worthless people should be sterilised. I certainly do not think that useful and worthy ones should be. About a quarter of the children who are classed as feeble-minded have emotional upsets rather than intellectual defects. These are largely due to bad home conditions, and would often yield to proper phychological treatment. Others could be cured, or could have been cured, if they had been detected early enough, by existing medical methods, for example by feeding extracts of the thyroid gland. The majority cannot at present be made quite normal, but there are rather few who cannot be taught some job which will make them into useful members of society. If they have children, a larger fraction of these children are likely to be backward than if the parents had been normal. How much of this resemblance can be ascribed to heredity and how much to environment, we do not know. But most of the children are normal.

The Bishop would be well advised to read a scientific book on the subject, such as Penrose's, 'the Biology of mental defect'. The book in question is perhaps rather too full of statistics for the average reader, but as the Bishop is a mathematician that should not put him off. Perhaps, if he reads it, he may discover not only that his views on the heredity of feeble-mindedness are wrong, but that some biologists have more charity towards the weak than some bishops.

MOUNTAINS LOOK AS PEBBLES

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(Continued from page 5)

like a mill wheel takes its power from water flowing through it. I did not hear a single burble, but the power output gauge indicated air was flowing through the plane in a volume beyond my ability to calculate.

No Propeller

I'll never know why they call this jet propulsion. The old familiar glint from the disc through which a propeller turns isn't there because there is no propeller on the plane. And I had no feeling of being propelled in any sense of the word.

It is a little like floating in a dazzling, different atmosphere.

Life was really rosy. I looked at my bare hands. Never before had I flown in subzero temperatures without fur-lined gloves.

In shirt sleeves. I was for the first time flying a fighter at high altitude without electrically-heated underwear or a heavy flying suit. I was delighted. I felt free of all encumbrance.

No Sight-Seeing

Then came a voice in my mind:

"Just feel that nice red trigger on the control grip. Squeeze it momentarily and your guns will mow down men faster than a sickle reaping grain. Your amor-piercing bullets will open the way for your incendiary bombs to start a fire anywhere.

"This is no sight—seeing vehicle. This is a weapon of war."

That made me think of the late Gen. William Mitchell, the first Army officer to appreciate and understand air power. My mind flashed back to the General as Jim Berryman of "The Washington Star" caricatured him after Billy had "gone west". Barryman pictured him above everything, serenely looking down between the clouds while our airmen blasted the Jap fleet during the battle for Midway Island.

Ray finally finished his paper work and interrupted my reverie by asking whether there was "anything else" I'd like to try. I was satisfied this plane probably will do anything within the capabilities of the man flying it. So we throttled back some more and started down.

It was not long before I got a fair idea of what airmen talk about when they appproach the speed of sound, about 760 miles an hour. The wing flexes and twitches a little, but there is none of that violent shudder we used to feel at half that speed. Now, thinking of the clouds as now, it feels and sounds like a toboggan slide.

Half way down Ray spotted a strange blue fighter and took over the controls. He went into a vertical turn that set me tight in my seat and the chase was on. But blueboy wanted no part of us.

So we took another look at the Pacific Ocean and approached Van Nuys to land. As Ray extended the landing gear, I was thinking: surely the ability to fly, either as pilot or passenger, is one of God's greatest gifts to man.

CHILL FICKLE.

"One talk given by a visiting minister was about onions. He said scientists could tell whether it was going to be a severe winter by the thickness of the overcoat of an onion. In times of anxiety I have often thought of God's care in providing a warm overcoat for the onion."—Letter in 'British weekly'.

ON THE SAFE SIDE

They are making sure that next year's census will show that New York has outstripped London for the title of the world's largest city. For census purposes, the term New York will include 17 neighbouring counties, with a total population of something like 13,000,000!

LETTER TO "DEAR NEIGHBOUR"

*

(Continued from page 2)

..... PROM POM PROM POMPOM .... jara HALOO .... sir STAFFord criPPS said...."

All this being a rapid round-the-world and round-the-radio-dial tour imposed upon my stupid and unintelligent, unmusical ears. (The capitals denote the portions where the music or the speech was at the loudest). Blessed are the deaf....

●

You are so very considerate that you do not want me to waste electricity by using my radio, so you let me hear what programmes you select for my edification. When your radio is going full blast, I do not need to tune in my radio — anyway, it would be impossible to hear what is going on over my radio. It also saves me a lot of money in telephone bills. As it is impossible to carry on a telephonic conversation when your radio is on, I generally avoid making telephone calls and thus save one and one half annas every time

God created the world within six days and on the seventh day, He rested. You are greater than God; you do not require any rest — anyway, it seems so. You are well aware that by sleeping on a Sunday afternoon, after my lunch, I am becoming slothful and am adding inches to my already over-tyred waistline. Therefore, in order that I may not become fat and slothful you turn on your radio just as I am dropping off for a quiet siesta — I know you are merely carried away by a generous impulse to do all-round good!

Dear, dear Neighbour, for all these considerable considerate acts of yours, I love you tremendously and worship you.

Yes, I love you; go and tell it to everyone—yes, "go and tell it to the Marines"!

Yours slowely-turning-loco.
"ELCHA"

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

What do you bid?

Your partner's three club bid is not a signoff, although it may be based upon a minimum hand Your two notrump rebid was forcing for one round, but it also implied that you would bid once more regardless of North's next bid

You are South with the following cards:

♠ J 2
♡ 10 9 4
◇ Q 10 8
♣ A K J 6 3

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♡	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3♣	Pass	?	

INSERT B

In other words, you cannot tell, at this point, whether North's three club bid shows a minimum hand or is tentatively exploring the possibilities of slam. One thing you do know—he is warning you that he has nothing in diamonds, so that if you were to rebid three notrump, it would announce a sure stopper and a probable double stopper in diamonds. That is not true of your hand, so you have now eliminated two possible bids—a pass and a bid of three notrump. Your correct bid is three hearts.

This was the complete deal:

NORTH
♠ K Q 10 5
♡ A K J 2
◇ 9
♣ Q 10 7 5

WEST
♠ 6 4 3
♡ 8 7
◇ K J 6 5 2
♣ 9 4 2

EAST
♠ A 9 8 7
♡ Q 6 5 3
◇ A 7 4 3
♣ 8

SOUTH
♠ J 2
♡ 10 9 4
◇ Q 10 8
♣ A K J 6 3

If you had bid three notrump, West's diamond lead would have let the opponents win five diamonds and the spade ace. Over three hearts, North will bid four clubs, and your five club bid will be a laydown. North should not bid four hearts because he knows that South has only three cards in that suit, not necessarily including the queen. At hearts, the combined hands will not be able to withstand a bad trump break, whereas at clubs South will be able to make five odd even without the heart queen, by setting up dummy's spades for a heart discard.

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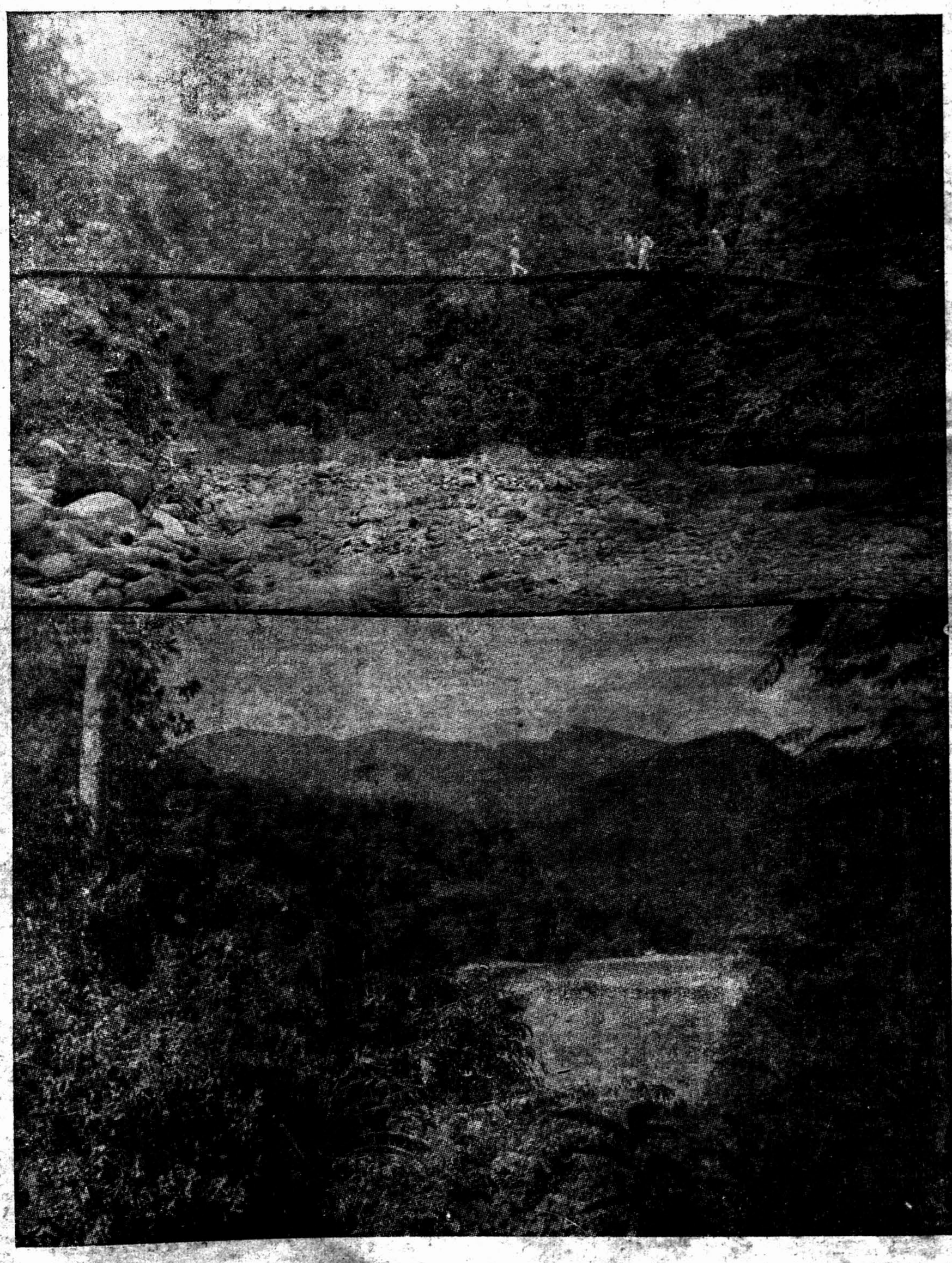
NEW BRIDGE ON EASTERN BORDER



Top: Suspension bridge made mainly of bamboos and cane on Doimara river in Balipara (Assam frontier) tract, which was opened by Dr. B. V. Keskar, India's Deputy Minister Foreign Affairs, after whom it has been named.

Bottom: Bewitching natural scenery near Balakpung—the last jeepable point on way to Dafla hills in Balipara tract.

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